TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...udy. Temp. 6-2 (43-36). Tomorrow variable. ...terday's temp. 5-0 (43-32). LONDON: Cloudy. ...mp. 1—1 (34-30). Tomorrow similar. Yester...y's temp. 4—2 (39-28). CHANNEL: Moderate ...tough. ROME: Showers. Temp. 13-10 (55-50). ...W YORK: Clear. Temp —1—6 (30-21). Yes...day's temp. 9—6 (32-21).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—OTHER PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	$1.35
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Denmark	2.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
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Iran	40 Rials	Turkey	T.£ 8
Italy	300 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
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No. 28,936 ** PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7-8, 1976 Established 1887

New Quake Jolts Capital

Toll of 5,000-14,000 Seen in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 6 (AP).—Estimates of the death toll in the Guatemalan earthquake climbed by the thousands today as reports of devastation filtered in from the interior.

The National Emergency Committee raised the official toll to 2,110 dead and 15,000 injured while unofficial estimates ranged to 14,000 dead.

Today, two aftershocks, one major, rocked Guatemala, causing damaged structures in Guatemala City to crumble and fall. There were no immediate reports from the interior regions that were hardest hit Wednesday.

Seismologists in Mexico City and Golden, Colo., said that the tremor struck shortly after noon with a magnitude of 5.75 to 6 on the Richter scale.

A reading of 6 can mean severe damage. The earthquake Wednesday registered 7.5 and caused widespread devastation.

The United States began a 17-plane airlift of aid to the stricken country of 6 million while Guatemalan and international relief organizations struggled to get food, medicine and water to dozens of destroyed towns.

The international Roman Catholic aid organization, Caritas, said that its field reports indicated a toll of up to 14,000 dead and 40,000 injured. The UN Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) in Geneva estimated that about 800 were dead in Guatemala City and 5,000 more in other parts of the country. The Guatemalan Red Cross said that its estimate was now 8,000 dead and 15,000 injured.

"You've got to get the word out to the world that the situation is very grave in Guatemala," said René Flores, relief coordinator for Caritas. "World opinion has got to be convinced."

The National Emergency Committee said that about 200,000 were homeless in the areas hit hardest by the quake. The earthquake struck about 75 per cent of the nation.

A U.S. survey team from the Panama Canal Zone flew over the country in helicopters yesterday, locating the worst damage in a region north and northwest of Guatemala City.

The U.S. Embassy said that the survey confirmed the total destruction of several cities, including Joyabaj, population 32,000; Tecpan, 24,000, and Patzicia, 11,000. The town of Chimaltenango, 30,000 population, was 98-per-cent leveled, it said.

The Emergency Committee said that other towns leveled by the quake were Comalapa, 18,000; El Progreso, 12,000, and Zaragoza, 8,000, and that many smaller towns and villages suffered the same fate.

"Up to Wednesday, it did not look so bad because all we could see was Guatemala City. Today, it's an entirely different situation," an embassy spokesman said.

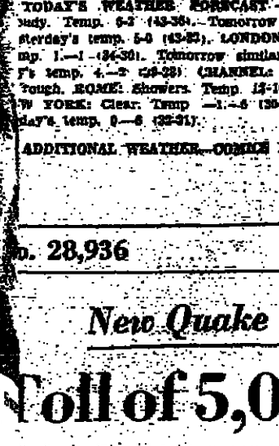
No U.S. Deaths

No deaths or injuries were reported among the estimated 5,000 Americans living in Guatemala or visiting there as tourists. But hundreds of Guatemalans were believed dead here in the capital, where slum districts in the center of the city were hit hardest. Adobe huts and shops were flattened but most major buildings were left standing.

A vast relief effort was under way from the United States as well as from neighboring countries, which suffered varying degrees of damage but had no reported deaths and few injuries.

The U.S. Embassy said 16 C-141 transport planes from U.S. bases began landing at the rate of one an hour at Guatemala City's international airport last night. A C5A, the world's largest cargo plane, was due this morning.

U.S. aid included a 100-bed hospital manned by 25 doctors that was airlifted from Fort Sill, Okla., and 500 family tents, 500 pints of blood plasma, 5,000 doses of antibiotics, a dozen 3,000-gallon water storage tanks, electric power generators, pumps and other supplies.



AP.

Francisco Sa Carneiro

...ivilian Rule ...een Agreed ...n Portugal

...ISBON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—A ...trist politician said today that ...tugal's military rulers have ...ed that civilians should exer... overriding political power for ...east the next four years.

...rancisco Sa Carneiro, secre...general of the centrist Pop... Democratic Party (PPD), ... that the armed forces had ...pted the main demands of ... non-Communist parties in ...ent negotiations for a con...itional pact.

...he five-man negotiating team ... the military Council of the ...olution, at present the su... ...ne political body, agreed that ... armed forces should have ... a consultative role, Mr. Sa ...neiro said.

... particular, it dropped its ...ious demand that the mili... should have powers to veto ...ernment legislation and the ...ice of premier, he said.

...he pact between the armed ...es and the five main political ...ies is to be written into the ...stitution being drawn up by ... assembly of deputies.

April Elections

...s terms will determine the ...ers of the government which ... emerge from parliamentary ...tions scheduled to be held in ...l.

...he PPD, the Socialist party ... the conservative Center ...ocratic party (CDS) earlier ... month rejected the armed ...es' first proposals for the ... But after the latest round ...alks, negotiators of all three ...ties declared that the main ...acles had been cleared.

...r. Sa Carneiro agreed with ...prediction by one of the mili... delegates, Brig. Gen. Vasco ...renco, that the pact would be ...ed by Wednesday. It is to last ... years.

...he armed forces have held ...sive political power in Portu... since junior officers staged a ... overthrowing the rightist ...atorship in April, 1974. The ..., Socialists and Communists ... since shared posts in provi...al governments whose powers ... been restricted by the mili...

...r. Sa Carneiro said that the ...tary Council of the Revolu... would be able to send laws ... to the government for ...sideration if it disapproved ...hem but it would not have ... powers.

...here would also be machinery ... the military to act as watch... ...s of the constitution.

...here would be nothing in the ...t to say whether the presi... ...t should be military or civil... but Mr. Sa Carneiro said that ... major parties were virtually ...eed that it would be best ... have a military man as presi... ...t for the next four years.

...he centrist leader said that ... principle of civilian power ... thus established for the ...ediate future. But he added ...t, if future governments fail... to cope with the country's ...al and economic problems, ...re was a danger of a rightist ...itary dictatorship.

United Press International.

Medics attend to one of the five children wounded in Djibouti on arrival in Paris.

French Charged With Aggression

Hopes Rise on Boy Held in Somalia

PARIS, Feb. 6 (IHT).—Hope for the release of a 7-year-old boy held by Somali rebels increased today following a meeting in the Somalian capital between the French ambassador and the Somalian foreign minister.

Jean Gueury, the French ambassador in the Somalian capital, Mogadishu, informed Paris following a meeting with Foreign Minister Omar Arteh Ghalib that chances were good for the release of Frank Rutkowski, who was taken across the border by the rebels during their seizure of a French schoolbus in Djibouti Tuesday.

Meanwhile, five children wounded during the French attack on the rebels from the Front for the Liberation of the Somali Coast (FLCS) arrived back in Paris today and were hospitalized. A child was killed and the five were wounded Wednesday by one of the rebels holding the bus near the frontier between Somalia and the French Territory of Afars and Issas.

Seven FLCS members and at least six Somalian troops were killed in the French assault on the schoolbus.

At the United Nations, N.Y., tonight, however, Somalia charged that French troops had killed 23 Somalis in unprovoked aggression Wednesday and asked that the UN Security Council meet urgently to take up the matter.

U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan, the council president for this month, received a written request from Somalian Ambassador Abdirizak Haji Hussei.

In Djibouti, a reported 2,000 persons attended the funeral today for Nadine Durand, 8, the schoolgirl killed during the assault. Tension reportedly ran so high that the girl's father attacked a television cameraman, and an African was arrested inside the cathedral for brandishing a pistol. He later was identified as the bodyguard of a minister in the local government.

Gendarmes with tear-gas launchers patrolled the streets and African areas were reported cut off from contact with the European part of the city, where about 40,000 Frenchmen live.

Tension also was high in Mogadishu, according to a French Embassy spokesman. He said the embassy was ringed by armed troops during an anti-French demonstration by thousands of Somalis.

Hassan Gouled, leader of the French territory's legal opposition party, said today that, following the border incident and the arrest of two opposition party leaders yesterday, he would "no longer take responsibility for anything" that happened.

"Our moderation has not opened the eyes of France or of Ali Aref," the territory's Premier, he said, adding that "some of our militants are asking difficult questions." Mr. Aref and the French government have said the arrests were made on charges weeks old and not connected to this week's incidents.

French sources said today that it was up to the Somalian authorities to be sure that the FLCS,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Nixon, Wife Will Go to China On Private Visit This Month

TOKYO, Feb. 6 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon, still much admired in China, will revisit that country on Feb. 21 with his wife, Pat, Peking's news agency announced today. It said the invitation was extended by the Chinese government and the Nixons accepted "with pleasure." At his residence in San Clemente, Calif., Mr. Nixon said that the trip will be made in his role of a "strictly private" citizen. He said that Peking had made repeated requests for him to return to China.

A Nixon aide said that any costs involved will be borne by the former president.

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said that Mr. Nixon and President Ford talked by telephone for 16 minutes yesterday, exclusively about the China trip.

Ford's 'Best Wishes'

The President told Mr. Nixon "he was pleased to see that the former president's health was restored enough" to permit him to make the journey and Mr. Ford asked Mr. Nixon "to convey his best wishes to the Chinese leaders," Mr. Nessen said.

The starting date of the journey will be the fourth anniversary of Mr. Nixon's "historic visit" to China as president, the Peking news agency noted.

The Chinese invitation follows by a month a visit to China by the Nixons' son-in-law and daughter, David and Julie Eisenhower. During their 12-day stay, they were warmly welcomed by party Chairman Mao Tse-tung on Dec. 31. Mr. Mao, 80, told Mrs. Eisenhower that he would welcome another visit by the former president.

The Chinese news agency said that Mr. Nixon and the authorities in Peking "both consider a revisit to China" at this time "appropriate." The Nixons are considered likely to have a reunion with Mr. Mao and his wife, Chiang Ching, among others.

The Chinese news agency did not say how long the Nixons' stay would last, or give other details on the invitation. But NBC News in the United States quoted government sources in Washington as saying that China plans to send a plane to pick up the Nixons in California.

Richard Nixon

Other Payments Admitted

Lockheed Says It Paid Dutch Aide $1 Million

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (IHT).—The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. paid huge sums of money to Dutch, Japanese and Swedish government officials to promote sales of its products, the firm's chief operating officer testified today.

Appearing before a Senate Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations during its second day of hearings on bribes and kickbacks paid by U.S. companies to foreign governments and agents to promote sales, A.C. Kotchian, a top Lockheed executive, disclosed:

- Payments of more than $1.1 million starting in 1961 to "a high government official in the Netherlands" to obtain help in selling F-104 Starfighters and P-2B anti-submarine warfare planes to the Netherlands.
- Payments of about $1.5 million "made to government officials in Italy," went to the party of Defense Minister Luigi Gui, to help conclude deals with Lockheed.
- Payments of $100,000 destined for Japanese government officials.

Mr. Kotchian did not name the officials involved.

[The Dutch government today instructed its embassy in Washington to look into Mr. Kotchian's testimony, Premier Joop den Uyl said tonight, according to Reuters.]

Climate of Goodwill

When asked by the Senate committee chairman, Frank Church, D-Idaho, if these payments amounted to bribes, the Lockheed executive avoided a direct answer saying that the payments were intended to create "a climate of goodwill."

In response to other questions, Mr. Kotchian, testifying under subpoena, acknowledged that the company had paid $25,000 to a Dutch airline official and $10,000 from an "off-the-books" Swiss account to a London organization with at least some CIA ties. Both these payments, he indicated, were for inside information of the plans of European airlines to purchase aircraft from firms competing with Lockheed.

Mr. Kotchian said that the million-dollar payment to the Dutch official took the place of an earlier plan to give him a Jet-Star aircraft.

The Lockheed official said that the million-dollar payment was transferred to the Dutch official through a consultant, Robert Weisbrod, who was identified in committee documents as an agent in Europe for Northrop Aeronautical Co. from 1963 through 1973.

During the period of payment, Mr. Kotchian said, the Dutch government had bought some F-104 Lockheed fighter aircraft in a consortium in which West Germany took the lead, and some P-2B anti-submarine warfare planes. He said that the F-104 purchases occurred in late 1958 or 1959.

The Lockheed official also said that more recently his company had transferred a further $100,000 to the Dutch official, bringing the total to $1.1 million.

Mr. Kotchian was asked about indications in subpoenaed Lockheed documents that more than $2 million was paid to two defense ministers and to a political party in connection with the $60-million sale of C-130 cargo planes to the Italian government in 1970.

UPI.

A. C. Kotchian

He told the panel that, while government officials and parties were involved, the payments were "within the area of normal sales expenses that we run into in most countries."

On a payment of $876,000 to a "consultant" in Turkey, Mr. Kotchian testified that he did not know whether the money actually was paid to government officials. He characterized the payment as "modest."

Sen. Church pointed out that Lockheed had delivered 18 F-104s to Turkey last February when further arms shipments to Turkey had been embargoed by Congress. To this, the Lockheed executive replied that the transfer was made with "full approval" of the State Department.

A committee member, Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., quoted from a Dec. 10, 1974, telegram from a Lockheed sales official to another asserting that Swedair, a privately owned airline in Sweden, derives part of its profits from such commissions as those paid by Lockheed.

The telegram said the commissions are "passed to a Royal Swedish Air Force general officer who sits on the Swedair board and has his hat turned the right way. As long as the commissions are not too much or too little, he should be satisfied."

Mr. Kotchian said that he had "no knowledge" of any payoff to government officials in West Germany or contributions to German political parties beyond $8,000 already made public.

The testimony on money paid to the Dutch official follows disclosures by the committee Wednesday that Lockheed paid more than $15 million in the last few years to promote aircraft sales in other countries of Europe and in Japan.

In Tokyo, Premier Takeo Miki declared today that all allegations of payoffs to agents in Japan must be cleared up to protect Japan's honor.

Ford, Levi Oppose Senator's Call

Special Prosecutor Is Urged For 'Crimes' by CIA and FBI

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Select Committee on intelligence activities, called yesterday for the appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate evidence of criminal activity by the CIA and the FBI.

The Idaho Democrat said his committee had found evidence of criminal activity by intelligence agencies in eight major areas, from illegal mail openings to possible perjury before congressional committees.

[Attorney General Edward Levi today denounced Sen. Church's proposal "as an attack on the integrity" of the Justice Department, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Levi told the Senate Government Operations Committee that the proposal assumes that the "ordinary law-enforcement mechanism cannot be trusted" to investigate suspicious activities by government employees.]

Ford Opposes Plan

A White House spokesman said last night: "The President believes that the attorney general and the Department of Justice are fully capable of carrying out their responsibilities in connection with alleged abuses that have come up in connection with intelligence community investigations. There is no need for a special prosecutor or any other ad-hoc process to deal with the issues raised by these investigations."

Senior administration officials said they believed there would be a "strong effort," as one put it, to resist the concept of once again removing a prosecution from the Justice Department. "That completely undermines the whole effort to restore confidence in the department after Watergate," an official said.

Sen. Church said that the administration should move decisively on the issue to "avoid charges of whitewash."

He called for the Justice Department to disqualify itself as a possible prosecutor of the alleged criminal activity because it and the CIA had a 20-year secret agreement controlling prosecutions.

Conflict of Interest

Also, he said, the department is required by law to defend all government officials in civil suits brought in connection with their official acts. Therefore, he implied, the department's interests would conflict if it were to investigate someone whom it would later have to defend.

Sen. Church pointed out, too, that "since the Federal Bureau of Investigation is a subdivision of the Justice Department, it lies within the administrative responsibility of the attorney general. He is thus placed in a position of investigating the very house over which he must preside."

The senator said that he was speaking as an individual legislator and that his proposal had not been placed before his panel. But aides said that Sen. Church was expected to ask his committee to support his call for a special prosecutor.

The senator made the proposal in a speech on the Senate floor.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Jobless Rate Drops in U.S. In January

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—The nation's unemployment rate dropped from 8.3 per cent to 7.8 per cent last month, the largest monthly decline in more than 16 years, the government said today.

The Labor Department said total employment increased by 800,000 last month to 86.2 million, which was near the prerecession employment peak in July, 1974. Unemployment fell 450,000 to 7.3 million.

The decline in unemployment was welcome news to the administration, since its job policies have been subjected to increasing criticism in Congress, from some Republicans as well as Democrats.

Ford Is 'Pleased'

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said President Ford "is very pleased" with the figures. "The trend is in the right direction and should continue," he added.

Labor Commissioner Julius Shishkin said there was no reason to believe the drop in unemployment was a fluke. He said a drop in unemployment several months after the rest of the economy has begun to recover fits the pattern of revival from past recessions.

But Mr. Nessen said the President's economic advisers do not expect the decline to continue at the same rate in months ahead and warned there could even be "a small uptick" in future months.

The Labor Department's unemployment figures are based on a monthly survey by the Census Bureau.

Administration economists had predicted a decline in unemployment for last month but nothing near the decrease reported by the Labor Department.

The department said the decline of 05 of 1 per cent in unemployment was the largest monthly drop since December, 1959, when the jobless rate also declined by that amount.

The number of unemployed fell by about 450,000 to 7.3 million on a seasonally adjusted basis. About 360,000 persons joined the labor force during the month.

Anguish of a Soviet Jew, Gentile Wife in Going to Israel

Conflicting Emotions Beset the Lunts Before Journey

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Alexander and Ludmila Lunts have packed their books in suitcases. They have begun to say good-bye to friends. They are finally going to Israel.

The husband and wife are making this journey in contrasting moods and for sharply different reasons. He is a Jew; she is an ethnic Russian. The two facts are central to their definitions of themselves, pivotal in determining where they look to find their roots. For each of them, the sudden, surprising news that they would get their long-sought emigration visas set in motion great, contradictory currents of relief and sorrow, ecstasy and pain.

● Returnees assail Israel at Moscow conference. Page 3.

"It's not only a problem of tickets and visas," Mr. Lunts said. "Almost everybody who decides to leave has to cut out something from the soul."

Many Jews will say frankly that they want to leave the Soviet Union not simply because they are Jews or because they are burdened by the anti-Semitism or the lack of religious freedom, but mainly because they find the political and educational system oppressive and hypocritical. They want to speak openly, read freely. And they are thinking of their children's futures.

Mr. Lunts's motives are not so secular. "If I were not a Jew, I don't think I would leave the country," he said. "The bad features of this social system, for me, would not be enough to make me leave.

"Many years ago, there were periods when I began to forget that I was a Jew. But pretty soon I had to remember it—I was forced to remember it. The word 'Jew,' when pronounced in a trolleybus, is pronounced in a low voice. It is important, but not so important, this cursing in shops and in trolleybuses and in stores. When simple people were cursing it was not so important, but when I saw that intellectuals were also anti-Semitic, I felt it very strongly."

Mr. Lunts sat in his sparsely furnished apartment in southwest Moscow, the disorder of moving surrounding him. "To be in your own country is very important," he said intensely. "That is why I want to go to Israel. I feel my country is there, not here."

But his wife's country is here, not there. She is not a Jew, and so she shares none of her husband's compulsion to search for another land that she can feel belongs to her.

He understands. "It is very difficult for her," he said, pointing out that she was making the sacrifice for him.

In the beginning, it was simply because she loved him that she agreed to the move, Mrs. Lunts explained. He was a mathematician and computer specialist with a good job in a scientific institute. When he decided to apply for a visa more than three years ago, she agreed to apply also. She was his second wife, they had been married eight years and she did not want to be without him.

"When we began, I was not so sure that we should leave the country," she said. "I thought that even here we could survive. But as time went on I realized we could not."

She saw in those years the dark sides of the Soviet system, sides she said she never knew existed. Shortly after his application, Mr. Lunts was dismissed from his job, a common fate for those who ask to go to Israel.

She then felt she had to resign her post as a geologist to protect her friends and colleagues at the institute where she worked.

During the jobless years, her husband was jailed twice, for a few days each time. He was picked up on the street for questioning by the KGB—the Committee for State Security—perhaps 20 or 30 times.

She saw what suffering the government could bring on people and, as she padded around the apartment in blue jeans, getting things ready, tears were never far below the surface. "I love the country—it is the system," she said.

"I was a geologist," she said. "I was on expeditions many times in Siberia, Central Asia. I like my land very much. I do not want to think that I cannot see this place again. I like this place very much.

"My parents remain here, my sisters, and many, many friends. I hope that somewhere, somehow I will be able to come back."

Her husband harbors the same hope, but he dares to say what she must know is true, yet is afraid to put into words. He, too, leaves family behind. His son, 18, by his first marriage is going with them, but a daughter, married and content, is not. Nor is his 84-year-old father.

"I know that I have no chance of meeting them again," Mr. Lunts said.

Europeans Resist U.S. View

Kissinger Presses Socialists To Shun Ties to Communists

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been reported urging West European Socialist parties to reject cooperation with the Italian and French Communists and confusing some Europeans who think that the U.S. pressure is counterproductive.

Some Socialist leaders in France, Sweden and West Germany believe that the United States could unintentionally stifle a tendency in the international Communist movement to break away from control by Moscow.

Gist of Message

Mr. Kissinger's doubts about this were expressed in a State Department guidance paper sent to U.S. embassies in Europe last month, according to informed officials. The paper led to lobbying efforts by U.S. ambassadors just before the European Socialist parties' conference in Elsinore, Denmark, Jan. 18.

Socialists and Social Democrats in Bonn, Paris and Stockholm said that the ambassadors called on them on orders from Mr. Kissinger.

The gist of their message, according to several sources, was that, despite increasing signs of independence among the French and Italian Communist parties, Communism had not essentially changed its aims and the Socialists would be making a fatal mistake in believing that Communism was less dangerous than before.

Since many anti-Communist Europeans see a historic opportunity if Moscow loses control over the international Communist movement, some of them were surprised by Washington's attitude.

"They haven't heard talk like this since the days of John Foster Dulles," a U.S. official said.

The U.S. lobbying was intensive and widespread. In Paris, Ambassador Kenneth Rush told Claude Estier and Gilles Martinet of the Socialist party that the United States would "not tolerate" participation by the Communists in any French government, they said.

A few days later, at Elsinore, the Socialist leader, François Mitterrand, nevertheless defended his alliance with the Communist party and said the Communists were "too powerful to ignore."

Ambassador Robert Strauss-Hupe called on Premier Olof Palme with a similar message. An assistant to Mr. Palme said that Europeans were mature enough to deal with their own problems. At the conference Mr. Palme said it was up to each party to arrive at its own decision in its own country.

Kissinger Letter

In West Germany, where the Communists are an insignificant force, Ambassador Martin Hillenbrand called on the Social Democrats' chairman, Willy Brandt, Jan. 14, and delivered a four-page letter from Mr. Kissinger.

According to West German sources, the letter was designed to deny West German press reports that Mr. Kissinger regarded Mr. Brandt as the weak link in the strong West German resistance to growing Communist strength in Europe.

At Elsinore, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany emerged as the strongest opponent of cooperation with the Communists. In a TV interview he reiterated his view that Communist-Socialist cooperation was wrong but added:

"Even Henry Kissinger can make mistakes. There is proof of that in the course of the last years of American foreign policy."

Mr. Brandt had answered Mr. Kissinger's letter Jan. 22. The next day, he gave an interview to the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel, and caused a stir.

"The Communists are large parties in France and Italy and they won't disappear just because we think their strong appeal to the voters is a bad thing," he said. "It would be wrong if by our conduct we contributed to halting the developments that have led to a breakup of the former monolithic bloc of Communism."

Madrid Bans Singer After Concert Rally

MADRID, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Police today banned further concerts by a protest singer whose performance last night before 6,000 spectators turned into a shouting, chanting anti-government event.

The ban was further evidence the government intended to put limits on the more liberal political atmosphere prevalent since Generalissimo Francisco Franco died 10 weeks ago.

In Barcelona, the civil governor today prohibited a march called for Sunday by opposition and regionalist groups. A similar demonstration was also banned in Barcelona last Sunday and an estimated 40,000 persons clashed with police in widespread street disorders.

Some of Spain's leftist opposition attended the Madrid concert given by Raimon, of Valencia, who also sings in the Catalan language. He had been refused permission to sing in Madrid since he was blamed for causing a riot at the university in May, 1968.

Shouts of 'Amnesty'

Spectators at the concert shouted: "Amnesty" (for Spain's remaining estimated 1,000 political prisoners), "United the people will never be conquered" and "Freedom." They waved red flags and Spanish Republican banners.

The audience at the Real Madrid Sports Pavilion included: Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho, Socialist leaders Felipe Gonzalez and Raul Morodo, accused Communist Simon Sanchez Montero, former government industry boss Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, Christian Democrat Fernandez Alvarez Miranda and the alleged underground labor leader Nicholas Sartorius.

Most of the opposition personalities took front-row seats.

The organizer of the concerts, Orio Regas, in a telephone interview from Barcelona protested the ban. "They only shouted 'freedom' and 'amnesty' like you see in the newspapers every day," he said.

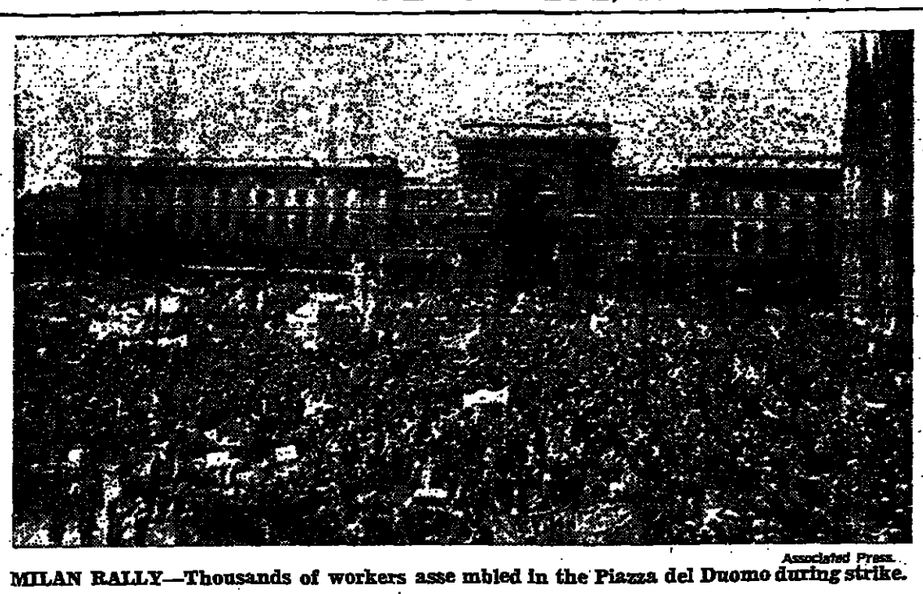
Languages Legalized

Only since Franco's death has the free use of regional languages like Basque and Catalan been totally legalized. Such an event as the Raimon concert was unthinkable during the 36 years of Franco rule.

Magazine Attacks Arias

MADRID, Feb 6 (AP).—In the strongest public attack on a Spanish head of government in nearly 40 years, the Madrid news magazine Guadiana charged that Premier Carlos Arias Navarro is not the man to lead Spain toward democracy.

"Anyone who defends the past with such enthusiasm cannot take us into the future," the liberal weekly said. In a cover story that required government review before publication, Guadiana called Mr. Arias's program "a grave historical error."



Associated Press.

MILAN RALLY—Thousands of workers assembled in the Piazza del Duomo during strike.

Moro Party Votes to Shun One-Party Rule

ROME, Feb. 6 (AP).—Leaders of Italy's dominant but slipping Christian Democratic party voted tonight against forming a one-party minority administration and asked Premier-designate Aldo Moro to keep trying for a more broadly based government.

The party's decision prolonging the government crisis, already in its 30th day, was reached in a unanimous vote after a day of talks interrupted briefly at midday and early this evening.

As party leaders met, 7 million industrial workers staged a four-hour nationwide strike. More than 100,000 workers joined protest marches and rallies across the country, demanding quick action to safeguard jobs and create new ones through investment.

Christian Democratic Deputy Dario Antoniozzi, emerging from the long meeting of party leaders, told newsmen that the participants in the session had given Mr. Moro, who has been premier four times, a mandate "to try to obtain a more significant consensus to give the government greater workability."

If he accepted the mandate, Mr. Moro would have the option of renewing his efforts for a coalition administration or attempting to win new promises of external support.

The proposal rejected by the Christian Democrats was for a one-party administration that would have had outside support only from the small Social Democratic party. Such a regime would have commanded 289 votes in the 630-seat Chamber of Deputies. The administration thus would have been at the mercy of the leftist Socialist and Republican parties, which had pledged to abstain in parliamentary votes of confidence.

After four weeks of abortive attempts to put together a coalition, Mr. Moro's chances of improving his position appeared slim.

The alternative would be holding parliamentary elections a year ahead of schedule. These would be expected to boost the big Communist party, which ran neck and neck with the Christian Democrats in nationwide regional elections last June.

Mr. Moro's main stumbling block was the Socialist party, Italy's third largest, which caused the downfall of his last administration on Jan. 7 by withdrawing its vital parliamentary support.

In offering Wednesday to abstain in parliamentary voting that otherwise might topple a new one-party administration, the Socialists emphasized that they had not narrowed their differences with the Christian Democrats but were simply eager to get the country moving again.

The former Christian Democratic secretary, Amintore Fanfani, still a power in the party, spoke out against a one-party administration during the day-long meeting, warning that it would pose "most grave dangers" for the party.

Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said that a minority administration might not prove viable but indicated that it was preferable to premature general elections likely to boost the Communists.

"If the Premier-designate judges that there are no other possible formulas," Mr. Colombo said, "then we must assume the responsibility of a one-party government."

Amid expectations that a new administration would be formed, the lira rallied in unofficial trading for the third straight day. The Italian currency has fallen about 10 per cent against the dollar since the central bank withdrew its support Jan. 21 and the government closed foreign-exchange markets to halt heavy speculative attacks on the lira.

The economic plight of the nation, in which unemployment now tops 7 per cent of the work force, worsened today as 7 million industrial laborers staged a nationwide strike. An estimated 100,000 joined protest marches and rallies, demanding quick action to safeguard employment and increase investment.

Union leaders claimed "full success" for the strike.

Paris Hopes Rise for Release Of Boy, 7, Seized in Djibouti

(Continued from Page 1)

which is based in Mogadishu and opposes the French presence in Djibouti, assure that the Rutkowski boy is handed over quickly. The FLCS has said it was holding the boy against the release of rebels held by the French in Djibouti. They also have demanded that France call off a planned referendum on Djibouti's independence.

France has not yet set a date for the vote but it is expected to be this year. Part of an agreement reached in December between French authorities and Mr. Aref called for a vote to be held as soon as possible. The agreement also called for at least part of the 6,000-man French garrison to remain after the vote, which presumably will support independence.

Olivier Stirn, the French minister for overseas territories, said this week, in response to charges that the continued presence of the French garrison would violate the UN Charter, that France had an "historic mission" in the territory.

"Many African nations," Mr. Stirn said in an interview in Jeune Afrique, "for example Somalia, harbor foreign bases on their territory." It was an allusion to Soviet bases in Somalia.

France, in addition to Somalia, has called on the UN Security Council to take up the border incident. The French took the position today that the border situation had calmed down and, if the Rutkowski boy is returned, there would be no need for an emergency meeting.

The Somalian incident occurred at an inopportune time for France. Paris already is being challenged in the UN Security Council by a resolution from several Third World nations calling for the cancellation of Sunday's vote on independence for Mayotte Island. Mayotte, one of the Comoro Islands in the Indian Ocean, voted to remain French during a referendum last year in which other islands in the group voted for independence.

The French have said they would veto the Security Council resolution on Mayotte if it is introduced.

Rabin Sees Israel As Strengthened By U.S. Arms Vow

TEL AVIV, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today that the United States had promised Israel enough weapons to insure a real strengthening of its armed forces.

Talking to reporters on his return from an official visit to Washington, Mr. Rabin said Israel and the United States had also agreed on political aims which should go far beyond what was achieved in last September's interim agreement with Egypt.

"If possible, the main goal must be peace, or very close to peace," he said.

The Prime Minister said that during his talks with President Ford and other U.S. leaders it was agreed that Israel "should try to come to terms with Jordan."

The United States "fully agrees with us that there can be no third state between Israel and Jordan," he declared.

Israel "did not get all the arms it requested but we will receive sufficient types and amounts to insure a serious strengthening of our armed forces," Mr. Rabin said.

Brandt to Enter An EEC Election

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said today he will run for election to the European Parliament in 1978 and urged other European politicians to do the same.

Members of the European Parliament currently are appointed by their national parliaments. But the European Economic Community nations have proposed that, starting in 1978, the members be chosen in direct elections aimed at giving the parliament true power.

"I have decided as a German and a European Social Democrat to pose my candidature for the European Parliament," said Mr. Brandt, who is chairman of the West German Social Democratic party. "This does not mean that I shall distance myself from national political responsibility," he said.

Guerrillas Boost Rhodesia Attacks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 6 (AP).—Prime Minister Ian Smith warned Rhodesians tonight that guerrilla incursions are increasing in what he termed "the most serious incursion that we have as yet experienced."

In a nationwide television and radio broadcast Mr. Smith described the situation as gloomy and said preparations are being made in Tanzania and Mozambique for guerrilla raids on a wider front than before.

The incursions began two weeks ago and, so far, it is understood, between 200 and 400 guerrillas have crossed into Rhodesia. The security forces believe about 1,000 trained guerrillas can be expected from Mozambique while up to 11,000 are believed to be under training.

Terrorist Alarm Noted in Vienna

VIENNA, Feb. 6 (AP).—Security forces surrounded government offices here today against an apparent terrorist threat. State police said they were acting on firm information but gave no details.

A police spokesman said, "The knowledge we have was serious enough to warrant heightened security precautions." The spokesman did not elaborate.

A government building housing four ministries, including the Trade Ministry, was surrounded by policemen with submachine guns. The federal chancellery and presidential offices have been tightly protected by policemen since early this week.

London Subway Blast Kills Woman at Station

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP).—An electrical generator blew up and caught fire at a London subway station today, killing one woman and trapping three trainloads of rush-hour passengers in darkened, smoke-filled tunnels for 2 1/2 hours, police said.

The woman collapsed on the platform of the station, Finsbury Park in north London, after the explosion. There were no other serious casualties, officials said.

Soviet Maneuvers End Near Turkish Border

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Two weeks of military maneuvers involving 25,000 Soviet troops near the Turkish border, have ended, Tass news agency said today.

Observers from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Romania, Turkey and Greece took part in the maneuvers, which were held in the Caucasus Mountains, less than 100 miles from the Soviet Union's border with Turkey.

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Christian Democrat as Minister

Coalition Defeat Confirmed In New Vote in Lower Saxony

By Murray Seeger

BONN, Feb. 6.—Ernst Albrecht, 45, a newcomer to politics, was confirmed today as minister (governor) of Lower Saxony in a new legislative vote that struck another serious blow against the ruling West German political coalition.

Mr. Albrecht, a Christian Democrat, was first elected minister Jan. 15 in a surprise election in which four members of the majority coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats in Lower Saxony failed to support their own candidate.

In the three weeks since that tally, the Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP), with top-level help from Bonn, have tried unsuccessfully to find the defectors.

The Bonn government, with the approval of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, offered Federal Works Minister Karl Ravens as a new candidate for the state post in place of Helmut Kasimier, the local SPD candidate defeated last month.

But in a vote taken this morning, Mr. Albrecht won again, this time with one more vote than last month. The tally was 79 to 75, with one abstention.

Bonn Parliament Affected

The result confirms that the Christian Democratic Union will gain all five of Lower Saxony's seats in the upper house of the Bonn parliament, giving it power to block major bills passed by the big SPD-FDP majority in the lower house, the Bundestag.

The new Hannover vote was required because Mr. Albrecht in the last three weeks had been unable to wean the FDP from its local coalition with the SPD to form a new majority with the CDU.

After the legislature rejected new state elections, the representatives had to hold a new vote.

Only a simple majority was required to confirm Mr. Albrecht's new mandate but he did better by holding all 77 of the CDU votes and picking up two from the majority ranks.

Mr. Albrecht is expected to govern the state from a minority position unless he can induce one or two of the majority defectors to switch parties.

Next Test Is Budget

His next test will come when he attempts to win legislative approval for a state budget.

The most important piece of federal legislation endangered by the Hannover decision is a proposed treaty with Poland, which has been denounced by national leaders of the CDU.

Although the SPD-FDP has a clear majority in the Bundestag, the treaty must also be passed by the upper house, the Bundesrat, whose members are elected by the state legislatures.

The treaty would grant West German credits to Poland in return for permitting West German nationals to emigrate to the West. For the Schmidt government, the treaty is the first step toward improving relations with other Eastern European countries.

© Los Angeles Times.

Lapp Issues Challenge to Weathermen

NIKKALUOKTA, Swed Feb. 6 (Reuters).—A La herdsman who predicts weather by examining the l on the belly of a fres slaughtered reindeer has ch lenged Sweden's official teorologists to a weather-f casting contest.

"I have never believed meteorologists," herdsm Enok Sarri told the nati news agency TETS. He he was ready to match methods against those of national weather service.

"I was on the right t last autumn when I predi an old-fashioned winter a snowy, cold Christmas, said. Sweden is having coldest winter in six years

Special Prosecutor Is Urged For 'Crimes' by CIA and FBI

(Continued from Page 1)

He later declined to charge that the Department of Justice was dragging its feet on any given investigation, although he said he was "mindful," in making the proposal, that an inquiry into whether former CIA director Richard Helms had committed perjury has been under way for more than a year.

Alleged Violations

Sen. Church said his committee found evidence that laws had been violated in these areas:

- The 1956-1971 FBI counter-intelligence program that the bureau called Cointelpro.
- The campaign to discredit the late Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King jr. and remove him as a civil-rights leader.
- A 1969 operation by the Internal Revenue Service to gather political intelligence about taxpayers.
- The domestic surveillance project of the CIA, Operation Chaos, begun in 1967.
- A 33-year project by the CIA and the FBI to open mail to and from U.S. citizens.
- The creation of a 1970 domestic surveillance plan, named the Huston plan after Tom Charles Huston, that included recommendations for burglaries, mail opening and other activities.
- The intrusion into the communications of U.S. citize the National Security Agen
- Possible perjury in test by CIA officials.

Jamaica Tourist Reservations Drop After Violence Erupts

By Ralph Blumenthal

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Within two days after warring political gangs attacked each other and police in the Kingston slums a month ago, the popular Doctor's Cave Beach Hotel in Montego Bay across the island had received cancellations for 30 of its 75 rooms.

Along the beach-scalloped north coast, in Ocho Rios, another leading tourist resort, the Jamaica Hilton, also watched bookings evaporate, as did the Shaw Park Hotel and scores of other hostelries catering largely to U.S. visitors.

Even the exclusive Frenchman's Cove in Port Antonio—sometimes billed as the most expensive hotel in the world, with rates of $330 a day per couple, all luxuries included—found that an unusual number of its guests suddenly could not make it down this year.

Scared Away

Some of those canceling explained that their change of plans was "due to reports." But most gave no reason. Still, the message was clear. The tourists were being scared away.

For this Caribbean island nation of 2 million, where tourism is the No. 3 industry (after bauxite and sugar), it has come as a depressing development. Visitors brought in $125 million in 1974, an amount equal to about 12 per cent of Jamaica's entire current annual government budget.

Air Jamaica, the government-owned carrier, grossed $65 million last year but recorded its first loss, $1.5 million, in four years.

All the figures are not yet in for last year but estimates now are that the year saw a 5-percent decline in tourist stopovers (not including the number of cruise-ship visitors, which was up sharply), or about 380,000 visitors compared with the 400,000 of 1974. This was before the outbreaks of violence early last month.

Forecasts Reversed

But forecasts were encouraging until the eruptions clouded the picture. Tourism officials had been looking forward to a banner year.

In fact, said Adrian Robinson, the island's director of tourism, Jamaica could still harvest a bumper crop of tourists this year—provided, he said, that foreigners understand that the incidents in the Kingston ghetto are not indicative of conditions elsewhere on the island.

After five policemen and at least twice that number of Jamaican civilians were killed and about a score wounded in political disputes, the government Wednesday cracked down sharply.

Police and troops cordoned the slum known as Trenchtown or the Concrete Jungle, among other sections, searching for illegal weapons and fugitives.

U.S. Aide Sees Soviet Military Aims in Angola

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—The Senate Department's top official for African affairs said today that the Soviet Union's military assistance to a Marxist faction in Angola is running at three times the level of Soviet economic aid to the strife-torn West African nation.

William Schaufele jr., assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said the preponderance of Soviet effort in military aid is a clear indication of what the Russians really seek in Africa.

Mr. Schaufele told a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee that if the Soviet-backed Luanda regime is able to win in Angola, it may become one of the most dependent African governments on the continent, tied to continued aid from the Russians.

Mr. Schaufele said that if the United States gives up any involvement on the side of pro-Western forces in Angola, thus insuring victory for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), this behavior can only encourage similar adventures elsewhere by the Soviet Union.

He restated the position of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the introduction of Soviet arms and Cuban troops in Angola ran counter to the kind of mutual restraint which the United States believes is implicit in détente.

Despite a slowdown in the airlift of Cuban troops to Angola, U.S. officials predict the war will intensify by mid-March, particularly in the southern regions.

Mr. Schaufele dismissed as wishful thinking the speculation that the Russians are prepared to order the withdrawal of some or all of the 11,400 Cuban troops fighting alongside the MPLA in return for a phased pullout of pro-Western South Africans.

"There's no deal," said a highly placed official when asked if Mr. Kissinger had worked out an agreement when he discussed the Angola issue in connection with nuclear weapons negotiations during talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev last month.

During the last 10 days, little fighting has been reported in Angola. But this is attributed more to the rainy season than to any expectation that Moscow is prepared to end its "war by proxy."

South African troops have not been in combat for a month. They are known to have withdrawn southward to the border with South-West Africa (Namibia) but are still on Angolan territory. One of their objectives is to protect a key hydroelectric facility inside Angola.

The South Africans are expected to hold on to their buffer zone until they receive assurances Angola will not be a sanctuary for guerrilla raids into Namibia.

In the north, the Western-backed National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) is said to be "practically out of business." But its partner in the south, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), still holds about 50 per cent of the former Portuguese colony.

Contrary to some reports, U.S. officials said Huambo, the pro-Western capital, has not fallen to the Marxists, although a more secure military headquarters has been set up at Bie, formerly Silva Porto.

Only one town of consequence, the port of Novo Redondo, south of Luanda, has fallen to the Marxists recently.

"Don't expect a quick end to this thing," an official cautioned.

He recalled that Jonas Savimbi, the pro-Western leader in the south, had held out against the Portuguese for seven years, living in the bush.

The MPLA faces the problem of fighting him on territory inhabited by Savimbi sympathizers and with its own supply lines stretched out.

The resistance has been stiff so far and UNITA will probably keep holding out for a long time to come, this official predicted.

Meanwhile, in London, the British government, trying to halt the flow of soldiers of fortune to Angola, said today it may revive a century-old law against its citizens serving as mercenaries.

Up to 200 mercenaries, mainly British, are already reported aiding the FNLA in northern Angola. About 100 recruits were waiting impatiently today for transportation.

Beirut Tighten Guard for Syri Trip by Franji

BEIRUT, Feb. 6 (UPI). tary patrols, under orde shoot would-be kidnappers, ened security on all roads on the eve of a visit to Da by the Lebanese President the success of Syria's pe tiative.

The Supreme Military Co tee, comprising Lebanese and Palestinian officers, had formed security patrol specific orders to shoot an son attempting to kidnap

While warning against mongers," the committee all citizens to stay off the Tripoli highway tomorrow committee said these m had been taken, with spec gard to the trip to Syria t ident Suleiman Franjieh will travel by road to a with Syrian President Ha Assad.

The committee said it termined to "prevent s responsible acts or acts a creating unrest and to rumors of possible acts ki nappings and the block highways."

U.S. May Take More Indochin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 The State Department ha Congress to permit 11,00 Indochinese refugees to en country.

In testimony yesterday House subcommittee, Habib, the assistant secre East Asia, said extens parole authority "will all United States to fulfill it tional humanitarian role.

The refugees are in Th where, Mr. Habib said, t ernment is under pressu its Communist neighbo noted that some of the had been closely associat the U.S. government.

Moscow Offic Loses His Posi

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (Re The ideological and cultur of Moscow city's Co party has lost his job i elections here.

Vladimir Yagodkin, statements on culture an ogy earned him a reputa a hardliner, had held the several years.

His name was missin the list of party secretari inated at a Moscow party yesterday. Mr. Yagodki party secretary respons culture when the aut broke up an unofficial exhibition of abstract art The affair caused wid criticism abroad.

Ceylon's Ex-Gove Sentenced in Abs

COLOMBO, Feb. 6 (A Oliver Goonetilaka, Ceylo ernor general from 1954 was sentenced in absenti to four years in jail an $125,000 for foreign e offenses.

Sir Oliver, 83, lives in and is not expected to b dited to serve his senten daughter Sheila Sathar was given a two-year su sentence and fined $70,(her husband, Coomar Sathanantban, was orders for two years and fined The millionaire gem m A. R. M. Mukthar, reco four-year jail term and a fine.

4 Kidnap Milan Ma

MILAN, Feb. 6 (AP) bandits kidnapped a M dustrialist, Carlo Alb Wednesday after blocking at a service station, po ported.

2 SLA Members Assail 'Sellout' by Miss Hearst

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (NYT).—While Patricia Hearst sat in court watching movies of her role in a bank robbery, two of her former associates urged yesterday that she not sell them out to gain her freedom.

"How can she forget that in order to free herself they want her to sell out two of her friends?" the members of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation Army, which abducted Miss Hearst two years ago, asked. "When we're not enraged, we really feel pity for her."

The films depicted Miss Hearst and four others robbing the Hibernia Bank's Sunset branch on April 15, 1974. The movies were projected in U.S. District Court for the jury in her trial on charges that she participated in the armed robbery of the bank. The film was put together in an FBI laboratory from still pictures made by a bank surveillance camera.

Except for suggesting that some attempt was made in one of the films to edit out material that would support her claim that she was coerced under gunpoint in the bank, the defense did not object to the films as evidence.

Different Appearance

Miss Hearst watched closely in the darkened courtroom. Wearing a shirt and skirt outfit, she looked very little like the girl holding a gun in the film.

She could be seen cradling an automatic rifle in her arms as she stood in the center of the bank lobby. There was also Cinque, the name taken by Donald DeFreeze, an escaped convict. Nancy Ling Perry was at the bank door, where in one picture Patricia Soltysik was depicted with a sack of money slung over her shoulder. Camille Hall stood by the teller's cage.

All except Miss Hearst are dead, killed in a shootout with the Los Angeles police on May 17, 1974. The known survivors of the group believed to have abducted Miss Hearst on Feb. 4, 1974, are William and Emily Harris, who are in jail in Los Angeles awaiting trial on indictments in which Miss Hearst is also a defendant.

The Harrises, in a statement issued from their jail cells, accused Miss Hearst of betraying them and the ideals of "our dead comrades" in order to gain her freedom.

The messsge was recorded on tape, in the voices of both the Harrises, and also was in written form. Both versions were made public at noon yesterday outside the courtroom of Superior Court Judge Mark Brandler in Los Angeles.

Request for Delay

Judge Brandler had just received the Harrises' request to delay their trial until Miss Hearst could be tried with them. The three are accused of 19 felonies that grew out of events of the night of May 16-17, 1974, when the police allege that they escaped capture by shooting up the facade of a sporting goods store in Los Angeles.

Judge Brandler, who took the Harrises' request under advisement, said that Judge Oliver Carter, presiding at Miss Hearst's trial here, believed that her San Francisco trial would be finished by the second week in March. The Harrises are now scheduled to go on trial in Los Angeles on Feb. 17.

In a hallway news conference outside Miss Hearst's trial courtroom here, her chief counsel, F. Lee Bailey, said that he would have no comment on the Harrises' statement. He also said that he did not believe Miss Hearst would ever be brought to trial in Los Angeles.

He said he believed that the U.S. government is using her Los Angeles experiences to such an extent in this bank-robbery trial that trying her in Los Angeles would put her in jeopardy for a second time for the same acts.

The Harrises said of Miss Hearst in their message:

"We will tell you she is far from the weak, hysterical little pampered heiress that her family tried to characterize her as. The Patricia Hearst we knew was strong and assertive, making her own independent decisions."

'The Ruthless Power'

The Harrises seemed to blame her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Hearst, for their daughter's contention that she was brainwashed by her abductors.

"People either stand fast or fall when they're called to the test, and Patricia is falling—falling for a game that is based on the ruthless power and privilege of the wealthy," the Harrises said.

They said she had "wilted like a flower in the sunlight," she had "lost all pride and respect for herself" and her "backsliding" did not "negate the processes of revolutionary change."

The Harrises were arrested the same day as Miss Hearst, last Sept. 18.

The couple denied the defense line that Mr. Bailey has offered —that Miss Hearst's SLA abductors wanted to convert her. Rather, they said, she was a liability that the group accepted because she wanted to join it.

In the courtroom here, the first trial witness was the Hibernia branch bank's manager, James Smith, who said he turned on the surveillance cameras when he saw the robbery in progress.

Vernon Kipping, a special employee of the FBI, described how he made two somewhat jerky movies out of the photographs.

On cross-examination, Mr. Bailey challenged: "You were aware there was a serious question whether the defendant was covered by others in the bank who had weapons, were you not?"

Mr. Kipping said he was not.

Mr. Bailey said: "Was it your purpose . . . to remove DeFreeze from it and blank out the evidence?"

Mr. Kipping replied: "It was not."

California Dirt Is Too Clean For the Camera

GLENDALE, Calif., Feb. 6 (UPI).—A film crew that wanted to shoot a really dirty movie found out that the tailor in southern California was up to it and had to bring help from Minnesota.

The Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. hired a crew to film a commercial demonstrating how its fabric protectant keeps dirt out of carpets. The crew laid a carpet on an unpaved stretch of a freeway under construction and dumped a truckload of dirt on it.

But California dirt did not look dramatically dirty enough. It tends to a light tan color, instead of dark brown or rich black. So the company shipped a ton of dirt from Chelsea, Minn.

U.S. Grand Jury To See IRS Chief On Tax-Probe Act

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Internal Revenue Service Commissioner Donald Alexander will appear before a federal grand jury next week, apparently to answer questions concerning his role in the ending an IRS probe of a lodge used by rich Americans, Treasury Secretary William Simon announced yesterday.

Sources said that the grand jury currently is investigating the extension of "Project Haven," the IRS probe into the use of Bahamian banks as tax dodges. No specific charges are pending against any party, the sources said.

Mr. Simon described the grand jury probe as routine but it clearly indicated that the Justice Department had stepped up its interest in Mr. Alexander. Mr. Simon said that Mr. Alexander and other IRS officials would appear voluntarily.

The project Haven was suspended in August but the investigation has since resumed.

Questions regarding the suspension and its motivation have been expected to arise, however.

Heart of UN Plaza To Honor Zion

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—A plan that would change the name of a section of United Nations Plaza to Zion Square was accepted by a New York City Council committee yesterday and is expected to be passed without difficulty by the full council.

During a hearing on the bill, there was heated debate between Arab representatives and some of the more adamantly pro-Israel city councilmen.

The bill, submitted by councilman-at-large Henry Stern, had been drawn up in reaction to the United Nations General Assembly resolution, passed in November, that labeled Zionism a form of racism.

Judge Sirica Is Better After Heart Attack

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—District Judge John Sirica, 71, today was reported making satisfactory progress after suffering a heart attack which doctors said struck the Watergate judge's heart for 15 minutes.

Judge Sirica was stricken yesterday while delivering a luncheon speech. Doctors credited quick emergency treatment with saving his life.

Nevada Casinos Made $1.13 Billion in 1975

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 6 (AP).—Nevada casinos pulled in a record $1.13 billion in gross revenues last year, officials said today.

The take from dice and card games, slot machines and other casino operations was 12.3 per cent more than in 1974. The state of Nevada received $58.4 million in taxes, up 12.6 per cent from 1974.

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Ford Motor Heir Is Chosen As McCarthy Ticket Mate

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Eugene McCarthy announced yesterday that he has selected automotive heir William Ford as his running mate for the independent third-party ticket with which he plans to challenge the Republican and Democratic presidential nominees in the fall. The decision appeared to solve, at least temporarily, the serious financial problems of the McCarthy campaign. His running mate, a grandson of the late automobile magnate Henry Ford, is one of four heirs to the immense fortune that the industrialist amassed.

AP.
Eugene McCarthy

Under last week's Supreme Court ruling on the campaign law, Mr. Ford may contribute an unlimited amount of money to the McCarthy-Ford campaign. Before that decision was handed down, the law would have limited him to investing $50,000 of his money in the entire 1976 effort.

Because McCarthy is not eligible, as an independent candidate, for federal subsidies in the primary campaigns, there is no limit on what he can spend in his pursuit of the presidency. The Supreme Court decision struck down spending ceilings on all candidates except those who accept campaign subsidies.

Mr. McCarthy, a former Minnesota senator who unsuccessfully sought the Democratic presidential nomination in 1968, could be eligible for a federal subsidy after the election was over to pay campaign debts, with the amount of the subsidy determined by the relative size of his vote. He indicated yesterday that he has no plans to accept such funds.

[Mr. McCarthy also announced yesterday a petition drive to get his name on the ballot in all 50 states, the Associated Press reported. He said the drive would begin in Maryland, where 53,000 signatures would be required by the March 8 deadline to get his name on the ballot.]

AP.
William Clay Ford

Mr. Ford, 50, is a vice-president of the Ford Motor Co. He actively supported Mr. McCarthy in 1968. In the last 18 months, the former senator said at a news conference yesterday, Mr. Ford has contributed about $30,000 to the Committee for a Constitutional Presidency, the vehicle for the McCarthy candidacy, which the former senator announced Jan. 12.

It has been estimated that Mr. Ford's share of the family fortune is at least $100 million. Mr. McCarthy said that he expected their joint campaign would need about $500,000 before the general election, largely to finance the cost of getting on the ballot in as many states as possible.

In the general election, Mr. McCarthy said, "we hope to spend as much as the Republican and Democratic candidates." If those major party nominees accept federal subsidies, as is presently expected, they may be limited to spending $21.8 million each.

Asked how much Mr. Ford would contribute to their joint campaign, Mr. McCarthy replied: "We haven't really talked about that. We didn't pick him for that reason."

Russia Displays Seven Jews, Returnees Who Assail Israel

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Feb. 6 (NYT).—To the glare of floodlights and the whisper of television cameras, seven Soviet Jews were presented publicly by Soviet authorities today to explain why they had returned home after emigrating to Israel.

"Israel is a racist state. We Soviet Jews have nothing to do there," declared Valery Kuvent, one of the seven. "Israel wants to use us as unskilled laborers and cannon fodder." Mr. Kuvent, who returned last year with his family, asserted that he had "seen with my own eyes how right" was the recent United Nations resolution condemning Zionism as a form of racism.

The unusual press conference, the first of its kind involving Soviet Jews, was organized by the Soviet Foreign Ministry and the semi-official Novosti press agency.

The event was conducted by Vsevolod Sofinsky, chief of the Foreign Ministry's press department. Mr. Sofinsky, who usually only presides at major press conferences, began by saying that "the so-called Jewish question does not exist in our country. It was artificially created and fanned up by Zionist circles."

The press conference marked the most dramatic step yet in Moscow's new campaign to defuse the issue of Soviet Jewish emigration. It appeared aimed at blunting a forthcoming conference on Soviet Jews in Brussels.

The Soviet press recently reported that 11,700 Soviet Jews left last year, out of a total of 122,000 in the last 30 years. Officials contended that only 1.6 per cent of all applicants have been turned down, a figure that is disputed by Jewish activists.

Tactical Move

At the same time, there has been a slight easing in emigration restrictions, some of the "refuseniks," most recently Ilya Rubin, receiving unexpected permission to leave. Jewish activists contend the move is only tactical, noting that the majority of others, like Benjamin Levich, Vitali Rubin and Viktor Brailovsky, are still waiting.

In delivering their prepared statements one by one today, the six men and a woman portrayed Israel as a backward, militaristic state, rife with inequality, racism and immorality. They alleged that in Israel they were forced to work at menial jobs and live in inferior housing. Several men complained they were asked to report for military service.

By contrast, they hailed the joyousness of their lives back in the Soviet Union. "Soviet Jews have nothing in common with those who live in Israel. We speak a different language; we think and live differently," said Lazar Kreis, a bus driver from Chernovtzy in the Ukraine who appeared with his wife, Klara, a nurse.

Mr. Kuvent, who lives in Nalchik in the north Caucasus, asserted that "I know that fascism" —the usual Soviet term applied to Nazi Germany—"brought less misfortune to the Jews than Zionism." He said that he was persecuted in Israel after he refused to read a statement "false from beginning to end" about Soviet Jews over the radio station Voice of Israel.

When he was called up for army duty, Mr. Kuvent said, he fled by ship to Italy, hiding in a trunk. He went on to the United States, he said, but claimed he was beaten by Zionists "and my family continued to be terrorized" until U.S. Communists protected them. Mr. Kuvent did not offer any details and could not be located after the press conference.

The press agency Tass later reported that the press conference was organized "at the request of persons of Jewish nationality who returned to the U.S.S.R."

At the press conference, Boris Bravshtein, now an engineer in Kiev, contended that for two years "I didn't meet a single person, no matter how secure, who was happy in Israel. They said their happiest period was when they lived in the Soviet Union."

Asked whether other Soviet Jews should be allowed to go and see for themselves, Mr. Bravshtein replied that they would not get a correct impression as tourists, and, anyway, the question was for "more competent organs" to decide.

No Israeli Reaction

TEL AVIV, Feb. 6 (AP).—The government issued no official reaction today to the Moscow press conference, but the state radio called it part of a campaign to discredit emigration to Israel.

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Criticism of Carter Mounts as Campaign Gains

By Kenneth Reich

AMERICUS, Ga., Feb. 6.—Criticism of Jimmy Carter is mounting—the apparent price of his victory last month in the Iowa Democratic precinct caucuses and the fact that his presidential candidacy is now taken seriously in many quarters.

Both from liberal opponents, such as Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana and Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, and conservatives, such as Gov. George Wallace of Alabama, the theme is that Mr. Carter is an unprincipled political opportunist who tries to be on both sides of many issues.

Mr. Carter, a former governor of Georgia, also has been the target in recent weeks of three hostile columns by the team of Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, a mostly critical one by The Washington Post's David Broder and extremely critical articles about his record in Georgia in the Village Voice of New York City and the Boston Globe.

In Florida, a Pensacola public relations man, Arthur Cobb, began circulating at two Wallace rallies last week a 48-page anti-Carter tract he has written for the primary campaign there.

'It's Inevitable'

"I presume it's inevitable that this sort of focus of attention will take place," Mr. Carter said in a Los Angeles Times interview a few days ago in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

"I don't feel concerned about it," he said. "It's a matter that I think I can handle very well. I have nothing to conceal. My record is very plain."

Nonetheless, there are signs that the Carter camp is deeply concerned about the journalists' criticism.

Mr. Carter's news secretary, Jody Powell, last week sent to Mr. Carter's campaign workers a point-by-point rebuttal and asked aides to notify him promptly when other critical articles appeared.

Three of the most serious controversies that have recently enveloped Mr. Carter have to do with abortion, the conduct of his 1970 gubernatorial campaign and his relationship with Gov. Wallace.

WP
Jimmy Carter

Mr. Evans and Mr. Novak in particular, and a number of other journalists, have accused Mr. Carter of taking so confusing a position on the issue of abortion that he managed to capture the support of both pro-abortion and anti-abortion forces in Iowa but especially the anti-abortion group.

Mr. Carter declared in a Newsweek interview last week, "I think abortion is wrong. It should not be encouraged by the government. The government should take a positive role preventing unwanted pregnancies through education and family-planning programs.

"I do not favor a constitutional amendment that would prohibit all abortions, nor do I favor a constitutional amendment to give states local option authority. Without knowing the specifics at this time, I might support a federal statute minimizing abortions beyond the first 13 weeks of pregnancy."

'Whisper' Reported

Mr. Evans and Mr. Novak, nonetheless, reported that in a "whispered conversation" in Iowa with some Catholic foes of abortion, Mr. Carter has said there were circumstances in which he could support a constitutional amendment against abortion.

The issue of Mr. Carter's alleged opportunism in his 1970 campaign has been raised in many quarters.

Generally, the criticism has been along the lines that, in campaigning in the Democratic primary against former Gov. Carl Sanders, Mr. Carter—who had been on the liberal side in an unsuccessful bid for the governorship in 1966—feigned conservatism, moved closer to Lester Maddox and Gov. Wallace, and in so doing swept conservative parts of the state, defeating Mr. Sanders.

Mr. Carter's response to the opportunism charges is that in 1970 he gained the support of many pro-Wallace elements in the state because they disliked Mr. Sanders, that he campaigned as a rural candidate against Mr. Sanders, a big-city candidate whom Mr. Carter labeled "Cufflinks Carl," and that he recognizes that many things he said, such as favoring an appearance by Gov. Wallace before the Georgia Legislature, appealed to conservative parts of the state.

But he maintains that he always campaigned in black communities, that he did not ask, as such, for racist support and that, in the key primary election of 1970, he did keep some of his 1966 liberal and idealistic support —particularly from those who knew him personally.

In the interview in Fort Lauderdale, Mr. Carter declared, "I've never promised under any circumstances to support George Wallace."

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French Study Joining U.S. in Air Projects

By Don Cook

TOULOUSE, Feb. 6.—In an important shift of national policy, the French government has given a green light to its aircraft manufacturers to explore in the United States the full range of possibilities for future French-U.S. joint production of both civil and military aircraft.

Initial contacts have already taken place between the two principal French aircraft producers, Aerospatiale and Dassault, and four leading U.S. firms, McDonnell Douglas, Lockheed, Northrop and Boeing. A co-production agreement on jet-engine production already exists between the United States and France, with General Electric on one side and the engine subsidiary of Aerospatiale, SNECMA, on the other. But the possibility of extending this to air frames and future aircraft production and design represents a major change in French policy of the last two decades.

Official confirmation by a responsible French government minister of discussions which have been going on more or less confidentially at the industrial level was made at a two-day conference on problems of European aeronautical policy here in Toulouse (where the supersonic Concorde is built). The conference was sponsored by the seven-nation Western European Union. The decision even to envisage cooperation with the United States on future aircraft is certain to be a highly controversial move for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's government, particularly for his Gaullist supporters, such as former Prime Minister Michel Debré.

French Transport Minister Marcel Cavaillé told the gathering of 250 parliament members and top officials of European airlines and aeronautics companies that France "is open in all directions and cannot neglect any possibilities" in examining its future aircraft plans. He said that, in discussing the future with U.S. aircraft firms, "we are only doing the same thing as other Europeans are doing." He denied that the move was incompatible with development of a purely European aeronautic policy or industry.

"France is faced with a difficult problem as to the future development of planes, which should be dealt with in a fundamental manner," the minister said. "Accordingly, it is of first importance to make an inventory of all the possibilities. And then we can see what we can do relatively quickly with the Americans and what we can do at the European level. But it can only be decided when we have looked into everything."

He emphasized repeatedly that it was not the aim of the French to turn to the United States for aircraft, but rather to develop joint projects which would encompass what Europe can offer in the way of technology, design, manufacturing and markets along with U.S. technology.

"It is true that if cooperation with the United States were to take the form of mere subcontracting, even if it were accompanied by an authorization to design the airplane parts conceded to us, then this kind of cooperation would be the very negation of the Europe we all want to build," Mr. Cavaillé said.

Preliminary talks between the French and Northrop involve the possibility of an adaptation or joint-design project for a fighter aircraft based on the twin-engine F-18, which is now to be built jointly by Northrop and McDonnell Douglas for the U.S. Navy.

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U.K. Prostitute Wins Case on Window Show

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Feb. 6 (UPI).—If a girl displays her charms in a window in which there is a red light, she is only advertising, not soliciting, a Magistrates Court here has ruled.

It dismissed police charges Wednesday against Alfrida Burridge, 26, that she was soliciting for prostitution. Prostitution is not illegal in Britain although actively seeking customers is. The ruling appeared to open the way for British prostitutes to display their charms in windows.

Miss Burridge was ordered to pay £250 (about $500) in trial costs.

Iran Cuts Back Order for 6 U.S. Destroyers to 4

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—Iran, the Pentagon's largest customer for arms, has decided to cancel two of the six destroyers it had on order, Defense Department officials said yesterday.

The Iranian government, which has placed orders for U.S. weapons worth more than $9 billion during the last four years, has been threatening to cut back purchases because of rising prices and declining oil revenues.

Iran was originally quoted a price of about $234 million each for the DD-963 Spruance-class destroyers it ordered more than a year ago. But Tehran was told recently that inflation has pushed the price for each ship to $338 million.

With its developing modern navy, Iran had been expected to help the United States maintain a naval presence in the Indian Ocean as a balance to increased Soviet activity there.

The destroyer purchase was a large part of this modernization and the cancellation could signal a general cutback in Iran's naval plans.

Lufthansa Office Raided

PARIS, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—The Paris offices of Lufthansa were attacked with bricks and gasoline bombs early today. The Committee for the Liberation of Serge Klarsfeld—a French Nazi-hunter recently detained in West Germany—claimed responsibility.

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Vermont Atomic Plant Shut By Flaw in the Safety System

By John Kifner

VERNON, Vt., Feb. 6 (NYT).—The Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant here has been closed down because of a possible flaw in its safety system that could permit a devastating nuclear accident.

The plant, which had just reached peak efficiency after numerous difficulties, was shut down during a growing national debate over the worth and safety of nuclear energy. The debate was heightened earlier this week by the resignation of three high-ranking General Electric nuclear engineers in California, who announced they would campaign against nuclear power.

The purpose of shutting down the plant, Vermont Yankee officials said, was to remove any possible danger and to conduct a series of safety tests which will be submitted to the nuclear regulatory agency.

One of the three engineers who turned against nuclear power, Dale Bridenbaugh, was, until Monday afternoon, the head of a GE task force which was investigating the possible fault in a safety container around the nuclear reactor here and in 19 other boiling-water reactors known as the Mark-1 series.

Worst Possible Accident

The possible design flaw could result in what both supporters and critics of nuclear energy regard as the worst possible accident—one in which high-pressure steam and superheated water break through the safety barriers and allow radioactive material to escape.

Mr. Bridenbaugh said that, although the Vermont Yankee officials had promptly closed down the plant a week ago Monday, after he had warned them that new data indicated the danger might be present, his experience in heading the task force convinced him that it was impossible to regulate nuclear safety.

The problem lies in the safety containers which shield and surround the nuclear reactor in its steam-generating system.

The containers are the line of defense against a mechanical failure such as a broken pipe.

The safety system would keep hot water and radioactive material from escaping.

Safety Tests

The system here had been undergoing a lengthy series of safety tests. It is, however, considerably smaller than those of other nuclear plants. When that factor was considered, there appeared to be the possibility that the pressure might break open part of the shield and allow the radioactive material to escape.

Prof. Henry Kendall, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology nuclear physicist and opponent of nuclear power, said the result would be "an accident on a scale unknown to a peacetime nation," causing almost immediate death for from 12 to 20 miles and causing radiation sickness, contamination and other lingering effects over a much wider area.

Lawrence Keyes, the Vermont Yankee spokesman, said that the "likelihood of all this happening is extremely remote." But, he added, the company felt "the right thing to do, the prudent thing to do, was to shut the plant down" until further tests could be conducted.

Virginia Fails to Pass Rights Amendment

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 5 (AP).—A resolution to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment died in a committee of the state's General Assembly yesterday for the fourth straight year.

The Senate's Privileges and Elections Committee killed the measure with an 8-7 vote against a motion to send the resolution to the floor. The constitutional amendment has been ratified by 34 states. Thirty-eight must ratify it by 1979 for it to become law.

April Parole Ordered For Ex-Aide of Nixon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (AP).—Dwight Chapin, 35, a former White House aide to President Richard Nixon, today was ordered paroled from prison April 2, after serving eight months of an 18-month term for lying to the Watergate grand jury.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell in December reduced Chapin's sentence from a 30-month maximum to an 18-month maximum and recommended parole "as soon as possible."

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Talks by 5 Balkan Countries End in a Vague Agreement

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Feb. 6 (WP).—Five Balkan countries ended a conference on regional economic and technical cooperation here yesterday with a vague joint communiqué suggesting the absence of any concrete results.

Instead, the five nations agreed to refer conference proposals to their respective governments so that they could select those deemed "useful or acceptable to them" and decide on ways to insure their subsequent implementation. The five participating countries were Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria.

All attempts to give a more concrete or institutionalized form to multilateral cooperation were blocked by Bulgaria, which was described by conference sources as having created repeated procedural difficulties.

As a result, the first attempt to apply on a regional level the principles of détente adopted by 35 nations in Helsinki last year seems to have demonstrated the inherent difficulties of East-West cooperation.

Moreover, Bulgaria's role was regarded as significant by other participants since Sofia follows Moscow on all foreign policy matters. An impression was gained here that the Russians are reluctant to endorse a new set of Balkan relationships that could create vested interests among participating countries and diminish traditional hostilities.

The conference was proposed by Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis with the aim of resolving some practical problems that concern the region, including commerce, tourism, transportation, energy, telecommunications and ecology. Political and ethnic issues were deliberately avoided.

The communiqué noted that all parties agreed that there exists "common interest" in developing Balkan cooperation but said that the need for another such meeting would have to be decided by the five governments.

Although it was not mentioned in the communiqué, the five participants decided to inform Albania about the results of the meeting. Albania, a Communist nation allied with China, had refused to participate.

The differences among other participants were striking and led some observers here to conclude that the very fact that the conference was held marks a step in Balkan relations.

Yugoslavia, which is a Communist country, is not allied with any bloc.

The Bulgarians are staunch allies of the Soviet Union and members of the Warsaw pact. Romania, which also belongs to the pact, has been pursuing an independent foreign policy and its representative was credited here with vigorous efforts to promote cooperation.

Prayer in New Hampshire Schools Held Unconstitutional by Judge

CONCORD, N.H., Feb. 6 (AP).—U.S. District Judge Hugh Bownes, calling New Hampshire's School Prayer Law "patently unconstitutional," issued a permanent injunction today against the recitation of the Lord's Prayer in Rochester public schools.

Judge Bownes made the ruling in a suit filed by the New Hampshire Civil Liberties Union on behalf of 12 persons, some of them parents of children attending the Rochester elementary schools.

The suit had asked for only a temporary restraining order until a three-judge panel could convene to examine the state law, which permits school prayer at the discretion of local school boards.

But Judge Bownes declared that he did not "think it necessary" to convene another panel of judges "because... the statute is patently unconstitutional."

"And I feel I have the right to order a permanent injunction," Judge Bownes declared only a few minutes after the hearing opened.

Rochester public school pupils began saying the prayer three weeks ago under guidelines established by the nine-month-old state law.

The state law treats the prayer as part of New Hampshire's Pilgrim heritage. After the prayer is read, the following statement is read:

"You are reminded that this prayer is a prayer of our Pilgrim fathers, recited when they came to this country in their search for freedom. You are informed that these exercises are not meant to influence an individual's personal religious beliefs in any manner."

A Civil Liberties Union spokesman said that the plaintiffs in the suit—two of whom are clergymen—object to "secular treatment of the prayer." He said that they were concerned that children were "being taught the Lord's Prayer is not a prayer but merely a historical fact to be repeated meaninglessly every day."

Far-Reaching Social Legislation

Bonn Preparing Law to Aid Crime Victims

By Michael Getler

BONN, Feb. 6 (WP).—A new law to help citizens who have been the victims of violent crime is making its way through the West German parliament.

The measure, in the view of Justice Ministry officials here, is the most far-reaching law yet developed to deal with the innocent victims of violent crime.

The law, which was approved by the lower house of parliament here last week, goes well beyond social security, welfare and health care payments. It seeks to introduce additional compensation which will keep intact the basic social fabric and standard of living of the victim and his family.

A family breadwinner, for example, who becomes disabled as a result of a violent, unprovoked crime and is forced to take work paying far less than what he earned while healthy, would be entitled to additional government money to raise this income closer to what it was.

A young worker with a family, who has not worked long enough to pay in very much to the basic social security system, and whose family thus would not be entitled to much of an initial pension if the worker were killed by an attacker, would have his pension reevaluated on the basis of his likely earnings over the years.

A taxi driver who witnesses a violent crime, chases the attacker and wrecks his car in the process would be able to make a claim against the state for his losses and not have to hope that a kind-hearted insurance company will pay a bill that they can now legally avoid.

The governments of New Zealand and Britain in 1964 were the first to introduce progressive plans for dealing more humanely with the victim of crime and not just the criminal.

Austria, the Netherlands, Australia and Sweden also have laws that provide some special compensation, as do some individual provinces in Canada and a handful of individual states in the United States—such as New York, California and Hawaii.

But the West Germans feel that if, as expected, the upper house adds its approval to the law they will have produced a breakthrough by legalizing the maintenance of living standards for the victims of violent crime.

"The awards to be made are not meant to represent full damages," the sponsors of the law wrote. "They must however, meet the social responsibility of the general public and go beyond the principle of neediness," as defined by current federal social security programs.

"The victims must be compensated by the general public to such an extent that a social degradation of the affected persons themselves, of their families and dependents, is avoided," the law's drafters have written.

The proposed system will be tied to the federal law on war victims' benefits. That law, which goes back to 1920, has been the basic provider of compensation for millions of civilians here whose property and incomes were destroyed in two world wars.

The decision was made because the bureaucracy to handle war victims' claims—which still cover about 2.5 million persons here—is already in place.

Strike Continues At Paris Hospital

PARIS, Feb. 6 (IHT).—Personnel at the American Hospital of Paris voted today to continue a strike, now in its fifth day, until the administration reverses its decision to lay off 51 workers.

In a secret ballot taken this afternoon in which 291 of the hospital's 430 employees voted, 185 were for the strike.

A lobby sit-in was called for the weekend. The slowdown will continue and only emergency patients are being admitted to the hospital. While essential medical services are being provided, most of the supporting clerical and maintenance work has virtually stopped.

UPI.

Roger Livesey

Roger Livesey, 69, Character Actor, Dies in England

WATFORD, England, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Character actor Roger Livesey, 69, died yesterday after a 50-year stage, movie and television career.

Mr. Livesey's last appearance was in the BBC TV serial "The Pallisers." His films included, "Of Human Bondage," "The Life and Death of Colonel Blimp" and "League of Gentlemen."

He was rehearsing a BBC production of "The Picture of Dorian Gray" with Sir John Gielgud when he collapsed.

Doroteu de Souza

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 6 (AP).—Doroteu de Souza, who at 167 years of age was said to be the world's oldest man, died in Altamira, in the northern Brazilian state of Para, it was reported yesterday.

Although there was no real evidence that Mr. de Souza was actually 167 years old, Para state officials claimed last year that he was born on April 4, 1808, in the state of Goias.

Iceland Reports U.K. Ship Rammed Patrol Boat Inside 200-Mile Limit

REYKJAVIK, Feb. 6 (Reuters).—The British frigate Juno today rammed the Icelandic patrol boat Tyr, the Icelandic Coast Guard said.

The coast guard said the incident happened at 7:50 p.m. or within 24 hours of Britain's decision last night to send frigates back into the disputed 200-mile Icelandic fisheries limit to guard its trawlers there.

Shortly before news of the incident, Premier Geir Hallgrimsson said in a radio broadcast that Iceland was still considering a possible break of diplomatic relations with Britain over the cod war.

The coast guard said that, despite being rammed by Juno, the Tyr went on to cut the trawl wires of three British trawlers.

It was the first incident of its kind since Britain withdrew its frigates from the 200-mile zone three weeks ago as a prelude to negotiations, which were inconclusive.

Three frigates, Juno, Lowestoft and Diomede, are now back in the area. The coast guard did not have the names of the trawlers which had their wires cut.

Observers here thought the British decision to send back the frigates would result in a decision by the Icelandic Cabinet, which met this afternoon, to break off diplomatic relations.

Mr. Hallgrimsson apparently persuaded his colleagues not to make a final decision today.

Meanwhile, in London the Foreign Office said that the British fishing industry has agreed to limit the size of its trawler fleet operating off Iceland and cut its yearly cod catch to 85,000 tons.

The British trawler fleet will continue to observe agreed conservation areas, the Foreign Office said.

It added the fleet would be limited to 105 vessels as against 139 that were allowed under a two-year agreement between the two countries which expired late

[Meanwhile, the Norwegian government has, for the first time, stated its displeasure with Britain, the Associated Press reported.

[The minister of foreign affairs, Knut Frydenlund, said, "The Norwegian government feels that the conflict cannot be solved as long as ships from the British Navy are within Icelandic territorial limits," he said, adding that the British ships must leave.]

NATO Expresses Concern

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6 (IHT).—The NATO Council today expressed "grave concern over the situation and unanimously urged the two governments concerned to continue their discussions with a view to arriving at a settlement."

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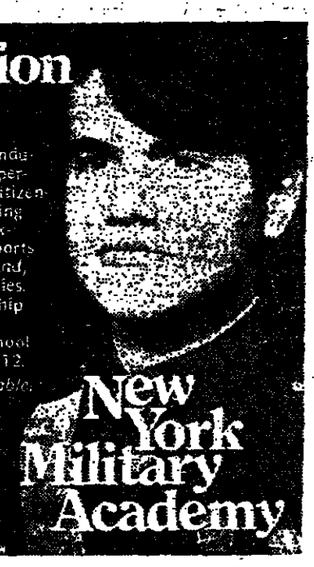

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Page 6—Saturday-Sunday, February 7-8, 1976 *

Perspective on Moynihan

For seven months Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan moved through the corridors and debating halls of the United Nations like some kind of Muhammad Ali of diplomacy, floating like a butterfly, stinging like a bee. No petty foreign despot, not even the wretched Gen. Amin, was beyond his reach. With a flurry of lefts and rights, he battered the whole Third World, bent on breaking up "the massive blocs of nations which for so long have been arrayed against us in international forums." The UN, as an institution, did not escape his furious fists: he slapped it down as a "theater of the absurd."

Then one day an unsung, but promising British welterweight (Ivor Richard, head of the United Kingdom's delegation) rose up and fetched Mr. Moynihan a glancing blow (by indirectly comparing him variously to Wyatt Earp, Savonarola and King Lear) and at about this time the Muhammad Ali analogy begins to break down. For suddenly, there was Pat slumped in his corner, pleading for words of encouragement from his managers. Henry Kissinger, who sometimes sees himself as a brave beleaguered cowboy, was wonderfully sympathetic—in public—and pounded him reassuringly on the back. President Ford shouted a vote of confidence. And things seemed to be going a little better until last week when columnist James Reston weighed in with a looping left hand to the head—and the lights went out. All Mr. Reston said was that while Messrs. Ford and Kissinger were supporting Mr. Moynihan in public they "deplore him in private." But that was enough. The word from ringside is that, on the strength of that phrase alone, the ambassador decided his usefulness was finished and threw in the towel. People who work in glass houses, James Thurber might have concluded by way of a moral to this fable, cannot afford to have glass jaws.

* * *

But there is more to be said about Mr. Moynihan than that, and more to be learned from his performance at the UN. The first thing to be said is that his departure from the public scene at any time, however temporary it may prove to be, is always a pity. For more than a dozen years, under four thoroughly different presidents (two Republicans, two Democrats), he has brought to the business of government a volatile mixture of wit, warmth, Irish eccentricity, elegance of language (and dress), a powerful intellect, a special reverence for public service, and a not inconsiderable preoccupation with self.

The failings have been altogether human ones: a professorial impatience with naysayers, especially well-entrenched bureaucratic naysayers; an eye too firmly fixed upon the grandstand and an ear too finely tuned to the sound of his own voice; a tendency to generate needless combat and to cast himself as the innocent and injured victim of conspiratorial attack from whatever forces—the black community, the career foreign service, liberal ideologues—that might be arrayed at any given moment against his designs. The result is that Pat Moynihan plunged with enormous gusto into a lot of things, and left a lot of unfinished business when he moved on. One is mindful, to take an example immediately at hand, of his boundless enthusiasm seven years ago for doing something quickly, from his Nixon White House office, about Washington's riot corridors.

* * *

But never mind that—and never mind the fact that Mr. Moynihan also left his UN mission largely unfulfilled. He brought to that job a well-reasoned concept for dealing with the disparate and unruly General Assembly majority, as well as with the harsh realities of power politics in the real Third World. The idea of the United States fighting back for a change was not new, but Mr. Moynihan's timing was just right. His predecessors had wrestled with the same problem under less favorable conditions when the United States was the bully of the block, increasingly bogged down in Vietnam, with little support from its allies and in no shape to deal with the taunts of the neighborhood gangs of the Third World. Mr. Moynihan did not have Vietnam, or even Angola, to apologize for. He also found a receptive audience at home, a constituency yearning for the United States to stand up and talk back to somebody, somewhere, after the humiliation of Vietnam. There may even be some evidence, as Mr. Moynihan firmly believes, that his manner and methods have had an ameliorating effect on some of the worst of the anti-U.S. bear-baiting at the UN. In any case, we think it would be a serious mistake if his almost inevitable and largely self-inflicted departure were read as a repudiation of the underlying premises of the policy he was pursuing; whatever one may feel about the train whistle, the train was on the right track.

As for the ambassador himself, it is said that he has senatorial ambitions. Meaning nothing ill to those he might oppose, his eloquence and scholarship would grace a body which is not uniformly long on either attribute. And the senatorial pomp—as well as its rough and tumble—might be just right for him, as well. It was said by the late Gamal Abdel Nasser, among others, that there was a role wandering around in search of a hero. Maybe, in this case, the role is in the Senate. Perhaps somewhere out there, a toga is wandering around in search of Daniel Patrick Moynihan.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

New Round in Ulster

Nearly all 78 members of Northern Ireland's constitutional convention have returned to Stormont to resume deliberations on the future of the strife-wracked province, thus providing practically the only cause for hope in the Ulster cockpit.

Even the majority United Ulster Unionist Coalition agreed to prompt resumption of private negotiations between the parties, and the opening session was devoid of Protestant-Catholic acrimony.

Until last week, the coalition had insisted that inter-party discussions be confined to the convention's report of last November. This recommended a return to straight majority—meaning Protestant—rule, a proposal rejected by Ulster's Catholics and the British government.

Thus far, however, the coalition's new attitude on party talks has not been accompanied by any weakening of its stand against sharing power at Cabinet level with the largely Catholic Social Democratic and Labor party.

Hopes aroused last fall when William Craig, once among the most uncompromising of Protestant leaders, urged a provisional coalition with Catholics, have now been dimmed. Craig was able to take only a few Protestants with him and now finds himself in the position of other Unionist leaders who paid a heavy price in their own community for their praiseworthy efforts to reach out toward the Catholics.

Britain's hard-pressed Secretary for Northern Ireland, Merlyn Rees, appears to have reconvened the convention for one month—with orders to continue the search for a constitutional arrangement for political power-sharing—not out of real hope but because he could think of nothing else to try after seven years of bloodshed and 50-plus of bitterness.

Meanwhile, the killing continues. The January death toll approached 50, nearly double the previous monthly high.

About all Americans can do is hope that these grisly statistics will finally have a leavening impact on all parties in Ulster; they can also take greater care that contributions solicited here ostensibly for relief and medical care do not actually go to buy guns and prolong the slaughter of the innocents.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

No Compromise on Cod

Although the British offered a compromise on cod catches that went almost further than Iceland's original demands, the government in Reykjavik rejected it. It should be recalled that international law is on the side of the British, as The Hague International Court confirmed less than two years ago. But London's unimaginative diplomacy seems incapable of producing results and the Icelanders have profited by the clumsiness of the British approach.

—*From the Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).*

The Falklands and Argentina

The Falklands are populated by 2,000 people of British descent. They want to stay with us. There is believed to be oil in the vicinity, which explains why the Argentinians are so keen to get their hands on the territory. The Falklands also provide a useful diversion from the Argentine's chronic domestic political crisis. So let's not argue about this—the Falklands will remain British as long as the people there want to remain British. And if we need a few extra frigates, well, our shipyards can do with the orders.

—*From the Daily Express (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

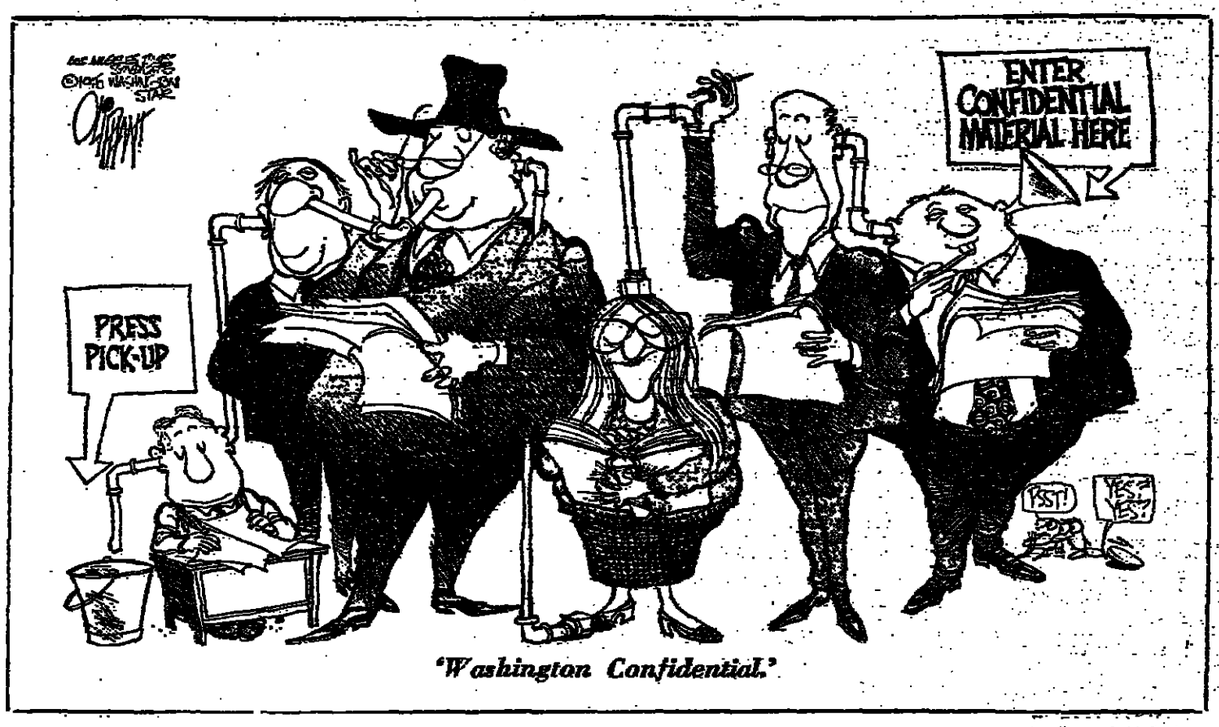
February 7, 1901

PARIS—Should the driver of an automobile sit on the right or left side? In posing this question, the magazine Auto-Vélo has in all probability started an interesting argument, and whether a driver should sit before his steering gear, on the right or left side of his automobile, is a subject which will doubtless be discussed freely . . . and then each country will establish the laws that it pleases.

Fifty Years Ago

February 7, 1926

ZURICH—Soviet Russia is reported to be suffering under a new dictatorship, that of Stalin, the secretary-general of the Political Bureau of the Soviet Government at Moscow, according to word reaching here. Stalin's adherents have even ventured to vote resolutions against the Commissariat of Finances. News is vague and hard to come by, but there seems to be some kind of alliance between Stalin and Trotsky.



'Washington Confidential.'

The Judges Look at Crime and Punishment

By Tom Wicker

WEST BERLIN—A young black man is convicted in a U.S. city of dealing in drugs and gets a *substantial prison sentence.* A middle-class white youth from a respected family in a nearby suburb is convicted of the same offense and gets a suspended sentence. In one courtroom, a homicide conviction brings a life sentence, which in practice may mean 15 years in prison. But in another courtroom, in the same courthouse, the penalty for a *homicide committed in similar* circumstances may be one to five years, with the possibility of early parole.

Such disparity in sentencing is not a U.S. phenomenon, although —like most criminal justice problems—*it seems worse in the United States* if for no other reason than the gargantuan proportions of U.S. crime. But even nations without the pervasive racial discrimination that mars U.S. justice suffer the consequences of arbitrary and unequal sentencing, which is everywhere regarded as both unfair to many offenders and a prime cause of their bitterness, alienation and lack of respect for the law—hence a probable cause of repeated criminal behavior.

Disparities

What can be done about sentencing disparities? A group of criminologists, judges and other government officials from the United States and Western Europe discussed that, among other matters, here this week and succeeded mostly in outlining the complexities of the problem.

When Chief Justice Richard J. Hughes of the New Jersey Supreme Court explained, for example, that his state requires judges to put down in writing their reasons for handing out a particular sentence, Judge Werner Sarstedt of West Berlin said that was fine but the sad truth was that any two judges might each give exactly the same reasons for levying vastly different penalties for the same offense. For 25 years, Sarstedt *said ruefully*, he had noticed that the pattern of sentencing in one particular West German court district was consistently more severe than in his own.

Federal Judge Marvin Frankel of the Southern District of New York defined the problem. Manifestly, he said, not all robbers—or rapists or murderers—were alike, nor did they act from the same motives. This had led in all countries to the practice of giving "ranges of punishment" for the same crime, and allowing judges discretion to act within the prescribed range—sometimes *with highly inequitable results.*

But unless societies devised systems of fixed penalties, which most are unwilling to do and which would only produce a different kind of inequity, the best that could be done was to identify the most reliable "principles" of sentencing—for example, in Frankel's opinion, that a prior criminal record is a relevant consideration—and control a judge's application of those principles as tightly as possible.

Vague Results

Richard Sturm of the Ministry of Justice in Bonn described West Germany's attempt to do something like that—but with results that even he conceded were vague, and which some other conferees at the Aspen Institute in Berlin considered dangerous. Sturm described, for instance, a "social prognosis"—apparently a sort of analysis of a defendant's life and circumstances, past record and predicted future—that West German judges must take into account in sentencing offenders.

Prof. Franco Ferracuti of Italy protested that his country, too, used something like a "social prognosis" and that in practice it measured someone's opinion of *"how dangerous" the defendant* was, rather than "how guilty." He warned that this held the threatening potential of acting against some people *before they* committed crimes. And W. Bulkhuisen of the Netherlands raised the question whether a "social prognosis" would not penalize some offenders twice—since, he said, if it disclosed that they already had *suffered from disadvantaged circumstances*, they were likely to be considered poor risks and given longer sentences.

Holger Romander of Sweden, who holds a post somewhat analogous to that of the U.S. attorney general, could report *some progress.* He said Swedish courts generally were using more fines, fewer prison sentences, and trying to get away from short-term prison terms altogether—with the result that the Swedish prison population had fallen from 5,200 on May 1, 1969, to 3,700 on the same date in 1975 (both figures including about 600 detainees awaiting trial).

Romander cited several reasons. Sweden has a lively and continuing public debate on prisons policy, which helps prevent the kind of emotionalism and irrationality that pervades U.S. opinion on the subject of crime. Swedish courts are urged by the law to avoid *prison sentences if possible;* if not, a "strong tradition" pushes judges to choose sanctions within the lowest quarter of the permissible range of sentences.

Swedish judges and prosecutors, moreover, are professionally trained for their positions; they are not, as in the United States, elevated to them merely by political preference or election. And Swedish professional judges, in passing sentences, are always joined by five "lay judges" in a kind of law court unknown in the United States.

U.S. Envoys and Luxembourg

By C. L. Sulzberger

LUXEMBOURG.—This happy little country with a booming steel industry, virtually no unemployment and an army about as strong as a small town police force typifies a pleasant and positive aspect of Europe that is little recognized and less respected by the powerful United States, of which Luxembourg is a loyal ally.

U.S. envoys sent here are customarily a kind of poor joke that elicits rueful smiles. They are all too often assigned to pay off political debts. The present incumbent, Ruth Farkas, is on record as having paid $300,000 in *campaign contributions* to gain the title of "Madame Ambassador."

Yet not even that insured her job. Washington has just given her the heave-ho because the party bigwigs thought her imminent replacement—who will probably be fired after next year's inauguration—might help President Ford's nomination maneuvers.

Neo-Talleyrand

The biggest diplomatic bang made by any recent U.S. Embassy here was when Perle Mesta, that neo-Talleyrand, gave a large ball to which Eisenhower and other dignitaries were invited in the early 1950s.

This possibly helped assuage injured Luxembourgeois pride after Mrs. Mesta, arriving by autocade to assume her post, not only missed the frontier point where dignitaries awaited her but missed the country entirely. She had to file back via the West German back door.

Luxembourg is disdainfully downgraded when it comes to the appointment of U.S. representatives, although it is an interesting Common Market and NATO observation point as well as highly agreeable. Many a competent U.S. career diplomat would aspire with glee to this post, after years of service in difficult pestholes.

This is also a little land to which we rarely send distinguished official visitors although it is extraordinarily accessible to travelers. The Russians and Chinese make no such mistake. Their functionaries do drop in.

The Soviet Way

Moreover, the Russians make it a point to keep professional envoys here who can *understand* problems discussed and get immediate answers from Moscow. Mrs. Farkas reportedly admits she has had no such accessibility in Washington.

Luxembourg, as I see it, is merely a *symptom of our great* power syndrome. Although we are consistently outvoted nowadays in the United Nations, we obstinately pay minimal attention to the small states who make up the General Assembly majority, few of whom have anything like Luxembourg's fidelity to the United States.

Why, for example, have we never made a serious drive to try and convince friendly mini-states to apply for UN membership? San Marino, Monaco, Andorra, Liechtenstein and Vatican City (an independent temporal *state) are as worthy of the great* debating society as the Comoros or the Maldive Republic.

In the General Assembly that meets each year in New York's glass menagerie, the vote of each of these little lands would count as much as that of *China, India* or the Soviet Union. Isn't it worth slightly bolstering our shrinking minority? And, incidentally, shouldn't we recognize and station in such mini-states competent diplomats and not *has-been politicos?*

For years—with no success—I have advocated U.S. diplomatic recognition of two sparsely populated lands, Outer Mongolia and Albania, in a twinned operation. The reason for twinning is that Outer Mongolia is a close Soviet ally which hates China and Albania is a close Chinese ally which hates the Soviet Union. *Clearly if either were recognized* alone its adversary would make trouble. But it would be harder for both mammoths to oppose a double operation.

Why Care?

Well, why should the United States care? First of all it could surely gain at least some good will by showing such concern for isolated little countries. And second of all, Mongolia is an excellent diplomatic observation *point for any observer interested* in the Sino-Soviet quarrel; Albania is an excellent observation point for any observer wishing to assess prospects in Yugoslavia after Tito.

But to think that the ideas discussed above might be acted on in 1976, an election year, is too much to expect. Politicians in all democracies are always obsessed with holding *on to or* regaining power, not using it while it remains in order to accomplish positive results for the national good.

If anything, this is more true in the United States than elsewhere and we have no key bloc of Monegasque, Andorran or Mongolian voters. Moreover, we have little left—apart from the title "Mister or Mistress Ambassador"—to offer those key figures who might be able to swing the vote in "Pickemgood County" this key election year.

Letters

Before the Fact

To have been, over the last 20 odd years, continuously kicked and slapped in public with either no will or possibility to fight back was a very depressing experience to all Americans—especially to those of us living abroad.

Mr. Moynihan's spirited, enlightened and long-awaited performance at the UN gives us back our self-respect and entitles him to all the support we can give.

A. REISS.
Le Chesnay, France.

Voting in Primaries

Reports of the Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act appearing in the IHT have indicated that the legislation does not apply to primary elections for president. As so many Americans participated in supporting the bill on a bipartisan basis, it should be noted that the act does entitle us to vote in presidential primaries.

Federal elections are defined in the law as "any general, special or primary election held solely or in part for the purpose of selecting, nominating or electing any candidate for the office of president..." *etc.*, and a state primary election for selecting delegates to a presidential nominating convention fits squarely into that *category.*

Several interested voters have raised the issue of their potential liability for state and municipal taxes as a consequence of voting under the provisions of the new law. As modified by the House, the act is neutral on this subject. Whether a person has sufficient contacts with a state to come under its taxing jurisdiction will vary from state to state and individual to individual. Sens. Mathias and Pell have made it a clear part of the legislative history, however, that in their opinion the poll tax amendment to the Constitution would effectively bar any state from imposing a tax solely upon the basis of an individual's voting in federal elections under the new law.

We understand that detailed *information as to the procedures* for exercising this new franchise will be available directly from U.S. Embassies in early February.

RICHARD E. BEEMAN,
Chairman,
European Republican Committee.
London.

CIA: Voice of Reason

After reading the article (IHT, Jan. 30) on U.S. payments to Italian Gen. Vito Miceli, the CIA begins to sound like the voice of reason. The former CIA station chief in Rome has a clear sense of the real purpose of the CIA. His valiant attempt to prevent Ambassador Martin from giving $800,000 to an Italian *rightist is to be commended.*

One must begin to wonder if it is not the CIA that needs to be curbed, but rather some of our *high government officials.* One of the most interesting of the recent revelations on the CIA is that they often opposed some *operations—such as supporting* the Kurdish rebellion—and were overruled by higher officials.

When Congress draws up new guidelines for our intelligence community, they should consider ways of protecting the CIA against some of the adventurous schemes concocted by officials such as Graham Martin or Henry Kissinger.

ROBERT M. McCARTHY.
Charbres, France.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Mad Logic Of Violence In Ulster

By George F. Will

BELFAST—Animosities [illegible] years old combined with modern grievances to produce a civil rights movement here in 1968. The televised example of the U.S. civil rights movement *provided a strong draft for* fire.

The Ulster movement sang "We Shall Overcome" and chose "One Man, One Vote." At that time, Catholics—one-third of the 1.5 million residents of Ulster were substantially disadvantaged by property qualifications for gerrymandering in local elections. Such elections are crucial where, as in Ulster, local government allocates a large portion of social jobs and houses.

The spark that lit the kindling in Ulster in 1968 was the decision of a local council to give a house to a 19-year-old unmarried Protestant girl. A Catholic politician, incensed that the house was given preference over Catholic families, protested by occupying the house, and the movement was on the move.

Changes

Ulster government had changed not at all for nearly 50 years, but it changed a lot in less than two years. Pressure from London produced legislation meeting the movement's original demands, banning discrimination in housing, voting.

But the bitterness between Protestants and Catholics in Ireland was nearly four centuries old when Ireland was partitioned in 1921. The violence began to flare immediately took on a momentum of its own, irrespective of the *that legislation.*

Today, many of the killers in the Provisional Irish Republican Army are 17-year-old boys who were 10 in 1963. They have entered the terrorist trade as one enters any other trade. It can be a lucrative one. The IRA finances itself primarily with bank robberies, burglaries, and extortion in the Catholic community as well as with contributions from Irish-Americans.

Although parking is severely restricted in downtown Belfast (too many cars have been used as bombs), and although shoppers are constantly bothered by security searches, retailers had a good year in 1975. This was, in part, because of "hot" money that stick-up men, the fingers of those who say they steal or raise it for charitable purposes.

Agencies collecting for the IRA in the United States admit having collected $1.2 million, which buys a lot of rifles.

British officials diplomatically say they are *sure most* U.S. supporters of the IRA think their money contributions are going for charitable purposes. But the sulphurous propaganda churned out by the IRA's U.S. [illegible] makes clear that most contributors must know that they are subsidizing murder.

To appreciate the forbearance the British government has shown *in this matter, imagine the* reaction if U.S. soldiers were employed putting down a rebellion financed with Irish contributions.

Imagine, too, the forthright manner with which U.S. politicians, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., to take an example not quite at random—would denounce the election in the United States of more than $1.2 million for the Palestine Liberation Organization, a terrorist organization worse than the IRA.

Pandering

The Social Democratic party, which represents moderate Catholics, has denounced the IRA. But Jackson, pandering to confused Irish-U.S. voters in Massachusetts primary, [illegible] declares that as president he would encourage the "parties and governments involved" to meet in a "neutral place" for "direct discussions."

Jackson ignores the fact that only one government—the British government—has any right to be in the governance of Ulster, which is as much a part of the United Kingdom as Hawaii is of the United States. Predictably, the British government blurred this crucial fact last December, 1974, when it arranged a de facto cease-fire with the IRA. By negotiating, however informally, a cease-fire with its own country, the British government treated the rebel organization as a state within the state, thereby encouraging extremists to doubt that Britain has the will to be sovereign here.

In fact, Britain has no choice. The Irish Republic would not accept Ulster as a gift. And Britain can not be independent. As a South Carolinian once said of his secessionist state can be, said of Ulster: It is too small to be a nation and too big to be an insane asylum.

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حمادة عبد الأصل

LONDON THEATER —
A Chilly 'Henry IV'

By John Walker

LONDON, Feb. 6 (IHT).—The Royal Shakespeare Company continues to impress with Terry Hands's production of Shakespeare's history plays. Succumbing to London's influenza epidemic, I missed the hectic "Henry IV, Part 1," but "Henry IV, Part 2," it does not stir the sluggish blood as much as the fine "Henry V," moves one by its very desolation, by its insistence on the chill inhumanity of political maneuvering.

The mood is almost tragic, except that it is a play without a hero. Falstaff—older and less jolly than in "Part 1"—is too feeble, although his final rejection by Prince Henry still shocks; since Henry himself is not yet of sufficient stature; and Henry IV is too much a villain, closest in action and spirit to the usurping Claudius in "Hamlet," cunning and devious even when seeming most repentant.

Farrah's setting, dominated by the bleak, dead branches of a giant tree, strikingly conveys the play's central desolation, as the men of power, lacking an expected maturity, continue their youthful squabbles, devastating the country, while the young do no more than follow in the bad old ways. Fallen leaves strew the stage but there is no feeling of autumnal mellowness, and the play ends amid a white waste of snow with the broken Falstaff leaning helplessly against the dead tree.

The presence of death is everywhere in the play, even in the comic scenes with the senile Shallow. That and a sickness of the world—Falstaff's "I will turn diseases to commodity"—a lack of moral health that is the result of political expediency and personal ambition.

No Counterpoint

The production pays the price of this serious approach. The tavern scenes no longer counterpoint the royal treachery with warm humanity and boisterous humor but are painful to watch in their corruption and dirt. The play's only moment of genuine ease is in Shallow's orchard, with Trevor Peacock's crablike silence settling alongside Brewster Mason's stately Falstaff.

Mr. Mason's Falstaff is an excellent one; he is every yard a gentleman, a figure of massive authority and keen wit damned by his own complacency and indolence, who surrounds himself deliberately with his inferiors so that his victories can be easy ones. Mr. Mason gives him a great deal of grace, almost enough to raise him to the level of a tragic figure, and tempers it with a fatal evasiveness. He is forever beginning courtly gestures but never bothers to carry them through.

He is well served by Richard Moore's flamboyant Pistol and Tim Wylton's bass-voiced pustular Bardolph although Maureen Pryor's lackluster Mistress Quickly offers him little opposition in their scenes together.

Alan Howard's Prince Hal reveals the split personality between public and private figure that is so fascinating an aspect of his magnificent Henry V. But here he is one *minor figure* among many, not as expedient as his brothers—Lancaster's cool treachery is quite breathtaking—but not as human as his fellow revelers in the cheap taverns.

He comes into his own in the scene where he tries on his father's crown for size, an excellently staged moment. Emrys James is a notable Henry IV, diminished in stature, like the rest of his contemporaries, from his youth and cunning to the end.

Mr. Hands's production ends magnificently, with Henry V, glittering in golden armor, transformed into an image of a king, someone other than human, an impersonality of royalty; his face is hidden behind a smooth, gold mask. Mr. Howard delivers his rejection of Falstaff with a cold anger that is moving in its intensity, and, as the company's production of "Henry V" makes clear, is the one clear, confident *act of his rule* and a *moment* of public calculation that crowns the play's subtle and cynical view of the politics of the time.

At the Fortune Theatre, Jeremy Paul and Michael Richmond's "The Lady or the Tiger" is one of those minuscule English musicals that tries to get by on its tiny charms—the ingratiating performances of Vernon Joyner as an affable compere, of John Morton, all blue-eyed farmboy innocence, as a wandering minstrel, of Gordon Reid as a small, lovably petulant monarch, and of Kate Crutchley as a reluctant virgin (reluctant, that is, to remain one).

The show's plot is a very small one, no more than an anecdote about a man faced with opening one of two doors—behind one there is a beautiful woman, behind the other a fierce tiger. On this are hung a great many whimsical songs by Nola York that are often *melodic* but also very repetitious in their effects.

Sydney Bromley plays Shallow (left) *and Brewster* Mason is *Falstaff in Royal* Shakespeare Company's "Henry IV, Part 2."

ART IN PARIS: *Picabia's Omnipresent 'Ennui' and Dada*

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—Francis Picabia (1879-1953), one of the several founders and animators of the dadaist movement, is currently being honored with a show of 250 of his works at the Grand Palais (to March 29).

With a brilliant mind, a provocative temper, Picabia was an energetic person, a man of wealth and an artist *of destruction. He* was also a provider of paradoxes which, in their blasphemous vigor, almost matched that of his murderous age.

Dadaism, it has been often pointed out, was a violent denial of the pseudo-values of a world that erupted into the war of 1914-1918 and still found handsome lies to sanction the massacre. The absurdity and apparent nihilism of dada, its insults and provocation, were assaults against the brute stupidity of a world that was dead and did not yet know it. Its simultaneous appearance in Zurich and New York was a spontaneous reaction by artists who were unaware of one another at the time to the awful violence of the times.

Well, things are not entirely that simple, are they? How varied the dadaist artists were is apparent if one compares the witty, tender and creative Arp and the dry, clever, *self-destructive* Duchamp. There are many reasons for intervening in, or joining a street brawl, and looking at Picabia *one may doubt* whether his incisive language and aggressive work were inspired by humane revulsion.

Boring

What then, were his motives? Picabia, the fun-loving man, was pursued by *his ennui.* "Everything is boring, isn't it?" he writes. And this state of hopelessness would gladly, as Baudelaire puts it in the liminal poem of "Les Fleurs du Mal": "reduce the earth to debris and swallow the world up with a yawn."

"There was between Picabia and Marcel Duchamp," writes Gabrielle Buffet-Picabia, the artist's first wife, "an extraordinary emulation in producing paradoxi*cal and destructive propositions,* blasphemous and inhuman statements that attacked not only the old myths of art, but all the *foundations of life* in general."

Picabia, at the very least, is an extremely ambiguous personality. He has some strong positive qualities—his forceful, rather brutal talent, his unflagging energy, his immense aplomb that was the foundation of his talent as a publicist. But one may wonder whether his virulence was not designed to deliver him from his omnipresent *ennui* much more than to defend any values or destroy a decayed old world. Picabia was far from being a marginal protester, as one might expect in view of his "eccentricities."

He was, on the contrary, very well received by the very bourgeois that one might, at first sight, suppose he was trying to provoke. But in fact he was not so much provoking them as the lower levels of the bourgeoisie that was striving to resemble their social superiors and appreciate *what they appreciated.*

Much is made of his break with a succession of styles (impressionism, post-impressionism, fauvism, *etc.*), as *though this* were a sign of high intellectual honesty. Of course, Picabia was financially independent, and while there *is* obviously *nothing* reprehensible about the fact, it is well to know about it in evaluating the significance of his successive breaks. I suspect that he must have been terrified by the prospect of continuing all his life as a successful (though hardly an interesting) impressionist painter: *the boredom of it all! To escape* from this same boredom he bought fast sports cars (127 of them during his lifetime) and professionally organized great festive parties at the Cannes Casino.

Provocation

His art often has an authoritative simplicity of intelligence about it—yet can it be admired? It is at its best in the period of machine-like subjects—a provocation, and as such hardly accessible to aesthetic criteria, though one tends to look at them now as the objects of a new aesthetics, icons of the machine age which the artist himself adored.

His earlier work is of feeble interest, a curiosity, perhaps; his later stuff includes a variety of manners: paintings in stark and hideous colors done with housepainter's material and showing many-eyed men and women—shoddy work, really, and of the sort that typified many people's notion of "modern art" in the twenties. During the war, he *started* on another line, producing paintings that were trite beyond belief, sexy nudes that would not look out of place on *the Place du* Tertre *during* the tourist season.

One does sometimes come across this sort of personality, a being full *of vitality* and charm, a Don Juan in love, a tireless seeker after pleasure, fascinated by speed and fast cars, inhabited or intimately pursued (as Picabia himself expressed it) "by the dangerous and tempting wind of a sublime nihilism." One must, I think, be aware of this. Aware both of *Picabia's attractive* personal qualities and of the implications of nihilism that lie behind them.

"Admirare, non imitare," the Christian moralists used to say: "One may admire, but one should not imitate." Today, of course, nihilism has made itself a strong position in the arts and is present nearly everywhere, invisibly accumulating like DDT and with the same effect. It seems civilized and enlightened to yield to its insinuations, naïve to reject them. And *of course* it is naïve, because that is the unthinking impulse of life itself. But it can also be the mark of a truer civilization and *enlightenment yet to* come, a civilization and enlightenment capable of understanding and absorbing this nihilism and then moving beyond it towards an informed affirmation of life.

In such a light Picabia would appear not as a prophet, but as a meaningful, living example of the seduction, vitality and despair of Don Juan. Don Juan, so the story goes, is drawn down into Hell—into the ultimate and irreversible awareness of having burned up his energy in a fruitless pursuit. His Hell is the reali*zation of failure,* and *unless* vertigo draws one after Don Juan, there is no reason to follow him. One can, instead, understand something that spares one the fashionable obligation of swallowing his work whole. For instance that art and life really are bound together, not in the banal and ultimately meaningless sense one hears so much talk about nowadays, but in the sense that all art, unavoidably but never in any simple way, says something about life, either to feed its flames, or to destroy it.

Columnist Souren Melikian is touring the Far East. His reports on art market activities there *will* begin on this page shortly.

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Church school, all ages: 10 a.m. Nursery: 10 to 12:15; coffee hour: 12.
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Métro: George-V and Alma-Marceau.
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The English-Language Baptist Church Holzstr. 9, has Bible study at 11:45 a.m. and worship at 12:45 p.m. Tel.: 6908534. *Dr. Curtis Vaughn, Pastor.*

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Feb. 6, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Abby Glen	320	315	315	— 5
Abitibi	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
Acklands	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
Agnico E	360	350	360	+25
Agra Ind	$7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Alta Gas A	$12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
Alta Nat	$25¼	25	25	— ⅜
Algo Cent	$14	14	14	
Alliance B	370	370	370	
Alminex	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Argus C pr	$14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
Atco A	$13⅜	13¼	13½	— ⅛
BP Can	$11⅝	11½	11⅝	
Banister C	$9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
Bank N S	$41⅜	41¼	41¼	— ½
Baton B	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Bell Canad	$45¼	45	45¼	
Beth Cop A	$12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Block Bros	385	385	385	+ 5
Bovis Cor	105	102	102	— 2
Braior Res	255	245	255	— 5
Bramalea	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Brameda	135	128	128	— 7
Brenda M	$5⅝	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
Bridger	435	430	435	
BC Phone	$12	12	12	+ ⅛
Brunswk	425	420	425	+10
Budd Auto	$6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Burns Fds	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Cad Frv	$11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
Cal Pow A	$29⅞	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Camflo	$8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Campau A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
C Nor West	$6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
C Pakrs C	$21½	21½	21½	
Can Perm	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
C Cablesy	$14¾	14½	14¾	+ ½
Cdn Cel	$6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
Cl Bk Com	$26½	25¾	25¾	— ⅜
Con Tire A	$49⅞	49½	49⅞	
C Ulties	$11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cassiar	$7⅛	7	7	— ⅜
Celanese	$5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
Chieftan D	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
CHUM	$7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅜
Coch Will	35	33	33	— 1
C Holiday I	355	345	355	+ 5
Con Bids	236	236	236	
Con Distrb	385	370	380	— 5
Cons Gas	$13	12⅞	13	
Conwest	345	340	345	+ 5
Craigmt	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	
Crush Intl	$9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Cyprus	$10	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
Denison	$64¼	64	64	— ⅜
Dickman	$5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Dofasco A	$26¼	25½	26¼	+ 1
Dom Store	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
Du Pont	$20½	20½	20½	— ½
Dylex L A	$7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
East Mal	205	200	205	+ 8
Electra A	485	480	480	— 5
Emco	$8½	8½	8½	
Falcon C	$7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Falcon	$34¼	34	34	
Fed Ind A	$6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Francana	$8	8	8	— ⅛
Fraser A	$20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
Fruehauf	$7¼	7¼	7¼	
G Distrb A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Gnt Mascl	144	138	139	— 5
Gibraltar	$6⅛	6	6	
Graff G	$34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅜
Granduc	130	130	130	+ 4
Granisle	$12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
Gt Oil Sds	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
GL Paper	$25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
Gt W Life	$53⅜	53⅛	53⅜	+ ⅜
Greyhnd	$19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅜
Guar Trst	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Hambro C	210	205	205	— 5
Harlequin	$9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Hawker S	$8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Hayes D A	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
H Bay Co	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Hur Eri A	25	25	25	
IAC	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Indusmin	$8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
In'land Gas	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Int. Mogul	345	325	325	+25
Inter. Pipe	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Inv Grp A	$6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
Jannock	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Kaiser Re	$12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Kaps Tran	230	222	222	—33
Kerr A A	$11½	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
Koffler A	455	440	450	+10
Labatt A	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
Lab Min	$33	33	33	— 1

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2800 LOnt Cem	400	390	390	—10
2149 LL Lac	149	145	149	+ 4
750 Lob Co A	$5	495	5	
1600 Lob Co B	$5⅝	5	5⅛	+17
510 Loeb M	315	310	310	
300 Mclan H A	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
6750 MB Ltd	$22	21⅝	22	
1340 M Lf Mills	$28½	28½	28½	+ ½
300 Malgmi A	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
100 Met Stor A	$15	15	15	+ ½
19100 Moore	$49⅝	48½	49	+ ⅜
400 Murphy	440	430	440	+10
55 Nat Trust	$16½	16	16	+ ⅛
7646 Noranda A	$34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
18391 Norcen	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
100 Orchan A	280	280	280	— 6
2200 Oshawa A	$5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
3900 Pamour A	325	315	315	
2315 PanCan P	$18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
3 Patino N V	$10	10	10	— ½
7 Pembin A	345	345	345	—30
400 Petrofina	$20¼	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
1065 Pine Point	$31⅛	31½	31½	— ⅛
280 Pitts C	$6	6	6	
200 Placer	$21¼	21	21¼	
2200 Que Storg	129	125	128	+ 2
1350 Reed Osir A	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
125 Reichhold	$20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
4430 Revnu Prp	81	80	81	— 4
225 Rothman	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
100 Scotts	$8	8	8	
4698 Shell Can	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
6910 Sherritt A	$7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
7150 Siebens	$11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
400 Sigma	$18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
5000 Simpsons	$7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
9900 Simpson S	$10⅛	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
500 Slat W Can	$7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
1750 Southm A	$23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	— ½
13555 Stelco A	$29	28⅜	29	
13810 Steep R	245	230	241	+101
16610 Sundale O	$8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
400 Tara	$13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
7950 Teck Cor A	430	420	430	+10
3863 Teck Cor B	325	310	320	+ 5
1500 Teledyne	$5½	5½	5½	
1929 Te Can	$29½	28⅝	29½	+ ⅜
875 Thom N A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
13289 Tor Dm Bk	$18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
3150 Tor Star B	$16⅝	16½	16½	
3783 Traders A	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
12603 TrCan PL	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
385 Un Carbid	$22	22	22	+ ¼
13150 UGas A	$8	7⅞	7⅞	
700 Union Oil	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
10 U Keno	$9	9	9	+ ⅜
2600 U Siscoe	$8	7⅞	8	
3600 Upp Can	123	116	116	— 6
2800 Vestgron	$16½	15¼	16½	+1½
3600 Voyager P	$11⅜	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
550 We'dwod	$13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
1000 Wstburne	$9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
1200 West Mine	290	286	287	— 3
1000 Westmhse	$22	21	22	+ 1
805 Weston	$17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
9300 Willroy	105	100	105	+ 6
1630 Woodwd A	$22⅛	22	22	— ¼
2000 Yk Bear	248	243	243	— 4
17700 Yukon C	136	135	135	

Total sales 2,716,795 shares

Montreal Stocks

		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
Algoma	$	27⅜	27¼	27¼	
Asbestos	$	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
Bank Mont	$	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
Basic Res	$	8⅜	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
Bombard		300	300	300	— 5
Brinco		430	430	430	
Can Cement	$	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Cdnlnt Pow	$	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
Canron	$	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅜
Con Bath	$	32⅛	32	32	— ¼
Dom Bridge	$	30	29⅞	29⅞	
Fncl Col		175	172	172	+ 2
Imasco	$	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅜
Molson A	$	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	— ⅛
Power Cp	$	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Price Co	$	16⅛	16	16⅛	± ⅛
Rolland A	$	6½	6	6	—1¼
Royal Bank	$	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅞
Roy TrustA	$	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅛
Steinberg A	$	16½	16⅜	16½	
Trizec	$	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Zellers		445	440	445	+ 5

Total sales 561,701 shares.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Mar	159	156.30	158.10-158.45	156.35-156.50
May	159.50	156.30	158.50-158.70	156.85-157
Aug	160.50	158.50	159.80-160	158.25-158.35
Oct	160.80	159	160.25-160.75	159.05-159.30
Dec	161.45	159	161.25-161.50	159.50-159.75
Mar	161.25	159.50	161 -161.50	159.50-159.75
May	No trade		160.50-161.25	159.25-160
Lots: 1,897.				
COCOA				
Mar	753	748	749.50-750	735.50-736
May	737	733	733 -734	738.50-739
Jul	726	721.50	722.50-723	728 -728.50
Sep	710	703	703 -704	708.50-709
Dec.	687	681.50	681 -681.50	685 -686
Mar	676		673 -674	678 -679
May	669		666 -669	671 -673
Lots: 1,891.				
COFFEE				
Mar	863	858	862 -863	854 -855
May	879	869	878 -879	867 -869
Jul	890	878	889 -890	877 -878
Sep	898	885	898 -899	884 -885
Nov	903	894	901 -902	892 -893
Jan	905	897	905 -906	897 -898
Mar	908	905	909 -910	901 -905
Lots: 1,925.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Coper Wire Bars:		
Spot	590 - 591	589.50- 590
3 months	607.50- 608	608.50- 609
Cathodes: spot	579 - 580	578 - 579
3 months	596.50- 597	597 - 598
Tin: spot	3,150 -3,160	3,143 -3,148
3 months	3,214 -3,216	3,210 -3,212
Lead: spot	166.25- 166.50	165.25- 165.50
3 months	172 - 172.25	171.75- 172
Zinc: spot	338 - 338.50	337 - 338
3 months	348.25- 348.50	348.25- 348.50
Silver: spot	197.50- 198	194.30- 194.40
3 months	202 - 202.20	198.80- 199

Paris Commodities ——

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-ask.)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	—	—	1,565-1,575	+10
May	—	—	1,588-1,591	+14
Jul	—	—	1,591-1,593	+17
Aug	1,590	1,584	1,588-1,590	+15
Oct	1,583	—	1,585-1,587	+16
Nov	—	—	1,580-1,582	+16
Jan	—	—	1,583-1,585	+13
Mar	—	—	1,586-1,588	+16
Lots: 73.				
COCOA				
Mar	690	687	689- 691	— 8
May	693	687	691- 692	— 5
Jul	—	—	675—	—15
Sep	675	670	671- 675	— 6
Dec	—	—	635- 640	UC
Mar	—	—	625- 633	— 7
Lots: 136.				

European Markets

in local currencies)
(Yesterday's closing prices

Amsterdam

AKZO	48.20
Albert Heijn	116.50
Algembank	356.50
Amrobank	83.40
A'dam	91.10
Fokker	42
Heineken	153.50
H.V.A.	55
Holl-Am-H	93
Hoogovens	66.10
K.L.M.	123.50
Nation. Ned.	99.20
Pakhoed	137.50
Philips new	34.70
Robeco	200.20
Rolinco	145
Royal Dutch	120.90
Unilever	128
Van Ommer	244.50
VerMach	108

Brussels

Arbed	4,545
Brux-Lamb	2,165
Cock Ougree	990
Electrobel	6,020
GB-Inno-BM	1,970
Hoboken	4,490
Petrofina	5,890
Ph Gevaert	1,490
Soc Générale	2,800
Solvay	2,775
Un Minière	1,472

Frankfurt

AEG	98.50
BASF	168.50
Bayer	139.80
Commerzbk	206
Cont Gummi	103.50
Daimler	362.50
Deamag	188
DeutBank	326
DresdeBk	256
Hoechst	166
Gels Aktien	83.60
Hoesch	64.70
Karsdt	425
Kaufhof	267
KHD	194.50
Lufthansa	93.50
Mannesmann	330.50
Metallgesell	255.50
Neckermann	98.50
Rheinstahl	89
RWE new	155.30
Schering	367
Siemens	314.50
Thyssen	120.50
Veba	118.90
Volkswagen	159

London

Augo-Am cp	3.40
Anglo-Am	£29.50
Barclay Bk	3.30
Beecham Gr	3.49
BICC	1.29
Boots	1.39
Bowater	1.84
Brit-Am Tob	2.76
Brit Oxyg	0.42½
Brit Pet	5.89
Burmah	0.47
CadburySc	0.53½
Chartered	1.61
Courtaulds	1.52
Daggafont	0.08
DeBeer D	3.24
Decca Rec	2.58
Distillers	1.48
Dunlop	0.78
E Mustiline	2.55
GEC	1.37
FreeStGed	£22
GKN	3.09
Glaxo Gr	3.83
Gold Fields	2.01
Gt Un St	2.22
Guinness	1.36
Hawker-Sidd	4.14
Hudson Bay	814.50
Imp Chem	3.81
Imps	0.83
Mark & Spen	7.06
MetalBox	2.91
Nicholls	0.69
Plessey	0.77
Rand Mines	2.48
Rank Org	1.58
Royal Dutch	£37⅜
R.T.Z.	1.96
Shell	3.85
Thorn (A)	2.56
Tube Invest	3.44
Union Carb	4.29
Vickers	1.61
War L3½	£27.25
West Deep	£13.50
West Drief	£29.50
West Hold	£24⅝
West Min	1.50
Woolworth	0.77
ZCI	0.38

Milan

Bastogi	1,220
Erba	2,365
Erc Marelli	499.50
Fiat	1,545
Finsider	286.50
Generali	45,450
IFI	2,350
Italgas	581
Italsider	401
LaRines	63.50
Montedis	502
Olivetti	1,298
Pirelli	863
Snia Visco	1,590
Terni	350

Paris

Air Liquide	371.80
Alimentaire	82
BSN	664
Carrefour	2,140
Cim Lafarge	189.90
Citroën	62
Cie Bancaire	470.50
CFP	152.10
CGE	322.90
CCF	151.60
Ferodo	438
Imétal	100
L'Oréal	1,025
Mach Bull	39
Michelin	1,379
Moët-Henn	600
Moulinex	284
Paribas	190.50
PUK	105.60
Penarroya	62.10
Perrier	110.50
Peugeot	320.20
Rh Poulenc	108.10
Sacilor	69.70
St Gobain	138
Suez	273.90
Télémécan	725
Thomson	247
Usinor	72

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,170
Buehrle	1,510
B Boveri	1,600
Ciba-Geigy	1,695
Cr Suisse	2,795
Fischer	630
HofRochN	11,250
Nestlé	3,605
Sandoz	5,450
Stè B Suisse	496
Sulzer	2,510
U.B. Suisse	3,560

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Engaged in large scale agro-industrial operations in tropical areas wishes to recruit experienced

a) Mechanical engineers
b) Boiler engineers
c) Workshop engineers

i.b.o. the sugar factories of the H.V.A.-subsidiaries in Ethiopia and the Kilombero Sugar Company Ltd. in Tanzania, the management of which is entrusted to H.V.A.

Responsibilities include:
a) supervision of shiftduties performed by local staff during milling seasons and overhaul work during intermilling periods
b) efficient operation of the boiler station and repair/maintenance of installations
c) organization/management of factory repair workshop.

Duties will include on-the-job training of local staff.

Recommending qualifications for all positions
— B.Sc. Mech. Eng./HND or HNC Mech. Eng.
— At least 3 years experience as an engineer, for a) as shift engineer in sugar factories, for b) and c) in their respective fields of expertise.

Apart from salary arrangements the terms of service include:
— furnished accommodation (hard furniture)
— free medical care
— arrangements for transfer of savings
— passage and baggage arrangements
— home leave entitlements after termination of the contract.

Applications giving fullest details, especially concerning qualifications and experience should be addressed to:

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KCA Drilling Limited
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DRILLING SUPERINTENDENT in TURKEY

We have a 3-rig operation based on Diyarbakir, Turkey. A second drilling superintendent is required to supervise drilling operations.

To fill this post, we urgently require a man with a thorough knowledge of drilling practices and oil field procedures. He should have at least 10 years experience as a toolpusher or rig superintendent with drilling contracting companies.

The superintendent lives in the company's camp and may be accompanied by his wife, but there is no schooling available for children. Fieldbreaks are arranged outside Turkey periodically. Salary allowances, etc. will be discussed with applicants individually.

Applications to Jack White.
KCA Drilling Ltd., Berkeley Square House, 8th Floor, Berkeley Square, London W1.
or Telephone: 01-491 2698

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 6

—75/76— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
44½	22⅝	AbbtLab .80	16	192	43¾	41½	42¾	+ ¼
47¼	33¾	ACF In 2.40	9	203	46	45	45	— ½
10¾	7	AcmeClv .50	7	9	9½	9¼	9½	
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	9	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅞	7¾	AdmEx .91e		43	12	11⅞	12	
6¼	2⅛	Adms Millis		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12½	3½	Addressog	18	546	11½	11	11⅞	— ¼
10	7	AdvInv .24e		19	9	8⅞	9	— ⅛
29⅞	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	13	396	28⅞	25½	28⅜	— ⅜
8⅞	4⅝	Aguirre Co	50	2	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
13½	6⅞	Ahmans .20	8	119	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
5¾	1⅝	Aileen Inc	15	81	4⅞	4½	4⅝	— ¼
80½	44⅝	AirPrd .20b	19	76	77½	76¼	77⅜	— ¼
16½	6⅝	AirbnFrt .60	13	42	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
25⅝	10½	Aircoinc 1	6	44	21¾	20⅞	21¼	+ ¼
3⅝		AJ Industris	7	22	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
22	10½	Akzona 1.20	34	35	21⅞	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
15⅞	7⅝	Ala Gas 1.28	8	x39	15⅝	14½	14½	— ⅞
17⅞	9	Alaska Intrs	9	97	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ⅜
19⅝	12⅞	Albanyin .60	15	7	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	AlbertoC .35	23	9	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
24⅝	12¼	Albertsn .72	9	273	21½	20½	21⅜	+ ⅜
26⅝	13⅝	AlcanAlu .40	36	91	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	7½	AlcoStd .60	6	37	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	21	91	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	2½	Alexdrs .25e	7	89	7⅝	7½	7¼	
11⅝	6⅝	AllegCp .95e	24	87	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	— ½
30⅞	20⅝	AllgLud 1.80	6	33	32	31½	31⅝	— ⅜
37⅞	31⅜	AllgLud pf 3		8	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
20	12⅞	AllgPw 1.60	8	104	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .50	14	112	12¼	11¾	12⅛	+ ⅜
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	10	238	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅞
15⅛	8⅝	AlldMnt .40	7	10	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	9	AlldProd .60	21	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
49⅛	15⅝	AlldStr 1.70	9	368	48⅛	43	48	— ⅝
56	53⅝	AlldStr pf 4		z50	56	56	56	+ ⅝
4⅝	2¼	Alld Supmkt		95	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
15	6⅝	AllisChal .40	7	301	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
8	5⅛	AlrtAut .56	7	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
12½	5⅞	AlphaP Ind	9	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	26	264	44¾	44⅛	44⅞	— ⅜
46⅞	26¾	AmalSug 3a	3	6	35¼	35	35¼	— ⅛
56¼	28¾	Amax 1.75	11	296	54¾	52⅞	52⅞	— 1⅝
135½	77	Amax pf5.25		4	132	130	130	— 2
16⅝	6	AMBAC .60	7	120	15¼	14⅞	15	— ⅜
7½	3	Amcord .30	8	58	7⅝	7¼	7½	— ⅛
19¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	7	9	18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
23⅝	14½	A Hess .30b	6	788	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ¼
57⅝	41⅝	A Hes pf3.50		48	51⅞	50⅝	51⅝	— ¼
22	7⅝	AAirFilt .48	11	47	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
11¼	5⅛	Am Airlin		474	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
14¼	3¾	A Baker .80	10	13	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.80	8	105	40¾	40½	40½	
27⅝	9⅝	AmBdcst .80	14	748	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ¼
12⅝	5	AmBldM .40	8	11	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
34½	28	AmCan 2.20	8	151	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		5	22½	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅞	AmCen Mtg		35	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
30⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	9	711	27⅝	26⅞	27¼	
13	6¼	Am Distill		8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
29½	6½	ADistTel .56	18	11	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
6½	2¾	AmDualVt		11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
13½	11	ADul pf.84e		6	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
23¼	16¼	AmElPw 2	9	752	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅜
13⅝	3⅝	AFamily .28	9	x159	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
6	2	AmFin Sys		173	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅜
14⅞	6½	AmFinSy pf		z570	10½	10	10¼	+ 1½
24⅝	20⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		x30	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	—
17¼	14⅝	AGonCv 1.32		13	17¼	17	17¼	— ¼
16⅞	9	A Gnlns .60	8	x44	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	
24½	17⅝	A Gin pf1.80		x20	23¼	23¼	23¼	
17	15	A Gins pf.90		x9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
16½	8⅝	AmHoist .80	5	x67	15⅝	14⅝	14⅞	— ¼
43¼	27¼	AmHome 1	22	x1010	36¾	35½	35½	— 1⅝
38½	25⅝	AmHosp .34	26	349	36¼	35⅞	35¾	
5	1⅜	Am Invest		37	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
8¾	3½	A Medicl .12	8	117	8	7⅞	8	+ ¼
7⅝	1¾	A Medicorp	5	109	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		474	6¼	6	6¼	
38¾	29⅛	ANatG 2.54b	7	265	35⅞	34¾	35¼	— 1
11¼	3⅝	AmSeat .20e	6	17	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	A Ship 1.07t	10	12	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
23⅝	8⅞	AmStand 1	9	439	22¾	22	22⅜	+ ¾
66	41⅝	A Std pf4.75		12	65	64⅝	65	— ¼
9⅝	6	AmSteril .30	11	122	7⅞	7⅝	7½	— ⅛
31½	24⅞	AmStrs 1.60	5	270	27¼	25⅞	26⅞	— ⅞
55⅝	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	11	1836	54⅝	54	54⅛	+ ⅛
58½	49	AmT&T pf 4		111	57⅝	57	57¼	+ ⅛
48¼	40½	ATT pfB3.74		340	48⅛	48	48⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	39½	ATT pfA3.64		42	47½	47	47	— ⅛
10¼	8⅝	AWatWk .70	5	50	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	6	25	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅜
8	2⅝	AmesD .10e	6	5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
22	10⅝	Ametek 1	8	41	21¾	20⅞	21	— ¾
24⅛	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	14	257	24	23⅛	23¾	— ⅛
22	13¼	Amfac Inc 1	5	61	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .41	42	226	31⅝	30⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅝	Ampco .40a	5	22	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Ampex Corp	21	1098	7⅝	6½	7	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Amrep Corp		23	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
43⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	6	60	43⅞	42¾	43⅛	+ ⅞
66½	36	Amst pf2.65		1	60	60	60	+ 3½
8⅝	7½	Amstr pf.68		6	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
71⅞	35¼	Amsted 4	5	74	70	70	70	+ ¼
8¼	4½	Amtel .32	6	16	6⅝	6¼	6½	
22¾	15½	Anacond .60		254	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
28⅝	14	AnchrH 1.20	10	63	27¾	25½	26⅞	— ⅛
42	20⅝	AndCly 1.20	8	59	41	41	41	
8¼	4½	Angelica .12	9	33	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
13¼	4⅝	Anixter .16	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22½	8⅝	AnsulCo .53t	5	68	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
15	9⅝	Apache .50	10	66	14	13⅝	13⅝	
25¼	9½	ApcoOil .49t		4	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
4⅛	31-16	Apeco Corp	91	58	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
17⅝	9⅛	APL Corp 1	6	71	16½	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛
25½	9	APL pfC1.06		5	26	26	26	+ 1
4	1¼	Appild Mag	76	18	3⅝	3½	3½	
57½	38	ARA Sv 1.06	18	143	58½	57⅝	58⅛	+ 1½
13⅛	6⅞	ArcataN .44	8	43	12⅞	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
27½	20	ArcatN pf 2		4	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	22	ArchDan M	13	947	24⅞	24	24	+ ¾
4⅞	1⅝	Arctic Entr	17	25	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
4⅛	1¾	Aristar		8	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
17¼	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	240	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
109	103¼	ArlPpf 10.70		z358	109	108½	109	+ ½
8⅛	4⅛	ArkBest .35r		46	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	20	ArkLGs 1.70	7	46	24⅞	24	24⅛	— ⅜
4⅛	1⅝	Arlen RltyD		139	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7	3¾	Armada Cp	16	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
34	23	Armco 1.60a	9	247	32¼	30⅝	31¼	+ ⅜
32¾	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		18	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		z50	49	49	49	
28½	17¼	ArmstCk .80	20	284	28¾	27⅞	28⅛	+ ¼
18⅞	10½	ArmRu .20e	8	23	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
16¼	10½	AroCorp 1	8	7	16	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
13½	5⅝	Arvin .13r	28	24	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
40⅞	26	ASA Ltd .80		286	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	+ 1½
19⅝	12	Asarco .60	19	141	18⅞	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	16½	AshlOil 1.70	5	807	25⅜	24⅜	24⅞	— ⅛
80½	36¼	AshlO pf2.40		1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
38½	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	14	x264	37½	37	37	— ⅛
29	17⅞	AsdSpg 1.40	8	9	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
12	5¾	Athlone .60	4	100	11⅞	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Atico Mtg		15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
19¾	12⅞	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	34	19⅝	19¼	19½	
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	14	641	87⅝	86½	86⅞	— 1¼
185¾	129	AtlRch pf 3		3	148	147	147	— 3½
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		49	58½	58	58	— ⅜
5⅞	1⅛	Atlas Corp	48	170	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	ATO Inc .24	6	50	8⅛	8⅝	8½	
65¼	27¼	AutData .40	30	33	62⅝	62	62	— 1
6	1⅝	Autmind .20	6	43	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7¼	2⅝	Avco Corp		185	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
7⅛	⅝	Avco Cp wt		43	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
26½	9⅝	AvcoCp pf		59	23½	22⅞	23½	— ⅝
38¼	19	AveryPd .30	34	27	27½	26¼	27½	+ 1
10⅞	5⅝	Avis Inc	11	74	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	4⅝	Avnetinc .50	8	870	16⅜	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
85	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		8	81½	81⅛	81½	— 3⅞
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.60	17	1599	41⅛	40	40½	— 1¼
32⅞	12½	AztecOG .20	37	41	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
		B						
27⅞	13⅞	BabckW .80	8	172	24¼	23⅝	24	
10½	3	Bache .40e	7	380	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	4½	Bakerln .24	9	156	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
58⅝	32	BakrInt .42	15	144	52⅝	51½	51⅝	— 1¼
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	5	8	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23¾	11⅝	Ball Cp .70	7	39	21	20⅞	21	+ ½
15⅝	8½	BallyMf .02e	12	137	14⅝	13½	14⅛	+ ⅜
25¼	15¼	BaltGE 2.08	9	294	25	24⅝	24⅞	— ¼
55½	45⅝	Balt pfB4.50		260	54	54	54	— 1½
18⅞	11½	BanCal .34	5	17	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
41¼	24¼	Bandag Inc	23	45	32¾	31½	31½	— 1¼
7⅛	2⅝	Bangr Punt	3	81	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
17	9	BangP pf 2		4	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
11⅞	6½	BanP pf1.25		1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	6	57	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ½
15¾	9½	Bk of Va .88	6	20	15	14⅝	15	
42	25⅝	BankTr 3	6	86	34¼	33⅞	34⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	23¾	BnkT pf2.50		37	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ½
30⅞	19½	BarbOil 1.60		4	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
18⅝	10⅜	BardCR .22	17	125	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅝	Basicinc .60	6	8	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	
31⅞	14½	BatesMf .80	4	19	24⅜	24	24⅜	+ ⅝
39½	21⅞	BauschL .60	12	217	34⅜	33¾	33⅞	— ⅞
51⅝	31⅞	BaxtLab .27	32	250	45⅝	44¼	44⅝	— ⅝
20⅞	14½	BaySIG 1.88	8	8	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	Bearing .40	0	x17	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
25⅝	14⅝	BeatFds .76	13	718	24	23⅞	23¾	
49¼	17⅞	Beckmn .56	6	149	46	45½	45½	— ⅛
42⅞	28	BectDick .50	20	194	40⅞	40½	40⅝	— ⅛
20	6⅞	BeechA .75b	8	273	19	18	18¾	+ ⅛
31	12	Beker .28	4	127	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
22	11¼	BelcoP .60e	3	84	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅞
18½	12¾	Belden 1.20	1	11	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	5¼	BeldHe .30b	13	9	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22¼	10⅝	Bell How .84	9	126	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
18	12¼	BemisCo 1b	11	x12	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
51	21⅜	Bendix 2	10	116	51	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
75⅞	36	Bendix pf 3		18	75½	75⅛	75⅛	
21¾	14⅛	BenfICp 1.25	7	189	20⅝	20¼	20½	— ⅜
56¾	38	Benef pf4.30		2	55½	55¼	55¼	— ⅜
7⅞	1¼	BenfStd Mtg		10	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Benguet B	6	160	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
5	2½	Berkey Pho		40	4⅛	4	4	
24½	2⅝	Best Prod	25	758	25	23⅞	24⅞	+ ⅞
43⅛	24⅝	BethStl 2a	7	1132	42	40⅜	40¾	— 1⅛
74	35⅝	BigThr .52b	23	63	72½	72	72½	— ⅛
36¾	20½	BlackDr .40	30	512	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
8¼	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	11	41	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
16	10¼	BlissLau 1b	6	9	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
20	10⅝	BlockHR .80	12	295	19¼	18⅞	19¼	— ⅛
44½	12½	BlueBell 1	8	x109	41¼	40⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		57	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing 1	8	x259	27⅝	27¼	27⅜	+ ¼
29¼	10½	BoiseCas .65	2	918	28⅞	27	27½	— ⅛
22½	15⅝	BkMont 1.60	8	5	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ⅛
29¼	20½	Borden 1.30	9	204	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
26⅝	13⅝	BorWar 1.35	13	192	25½	25	25⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Bormans	6	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24¾	15½	BosEd 2.44	10	43	24⅜	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
91¾	70	BosE pf8.88		z100	90	90	90	— 1¼
12	9⅝	BosE pf1.17		33	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
11⅞	5	Braniff .20	11	1179	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
9½	13⅝	BraunCF .50	7	67	18⅛	17⅞	18	
50¾	36½	BriggsS 1.60	18	37	49⅞	49	49⅞	— ⅜
[illegible]	46½	BrisMy 1.80	17	240	77⅞	76⅝	77⅛	— ⅝
47⅞	33	BristM pf 2		7	46½	45⅝	45⅝	— 1
12½	4½	BritPet .38e	18	81	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
33½	12⅝	BrkwGl 1.20	9	76	32⅝	31⅝	32	— ½
18¼	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	8	11	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
14¾	8½	Brown Co	5	17	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ½
22¾	13⅝	BwnGp 1.20	3	50	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	BwnShrp .20	11	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9½	5	BrwnFer .30	24	123	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	9	Brunswk .40	15	954	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
16	9¼	BrushW .48	9	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7	1	BT Mtg .90e		28	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
22⅝	18	BucyEr .66	14	x334	22⅛	21	22	+ ¾
10⅞	7⅛	BuddCo .80	9	167	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	— ¼
5⅝	4½	BudCa pf.60		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5¾	2⅝	Budginf .24t		29	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
27½	12	BuffFo 1.20a	7	4	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
9⅝	4⅞	BulovaW .20		183	8	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
22⅞	18⅛	BunkHil 1.86		14	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
8	3¼	Bunk Ramo		79	6	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅝	9⅝	Bunkr pf1.50		15	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
34	14⅞	Burllnd 1.20	18	240	33¼	32½	32½	— ⅝
42¼	28⅝	BurlNo .30e	9	55	35⅞	35¼	35½	— ⅝
7⅝	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		4	7	7	7	
40	17¼	Burndy .88	13	2	36½	34½	35½	+ ¼
110¾	61⅛	Burrghs .68	25	466	104	101⅝	102	— 2¼
		C						
5⅝	1½	CabCab For		24	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
27⅝	15¼	Cabot Cp .92		35	26	25⅝	26	— ⅜
4⅞	1½	Cadence Ind	3	93	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
6¼	2⅛	Caesars Wrl	5	17	4	4	4	— ⅛
6½	2⅛	Cal Finanl	162	48	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
18½	12¼	CalP Ut 1.52	8	3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
18½	7⅛	Callahn 3.0r	14	29	18	12½	18	+ ¼
3⅞	1	Camrn Brn		47	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
36¾	17½	CampRL .60	16	108	24¾	23⅞	24¾	+ 1
36	27⅝	CamSp 13.6	12	91	34⅝	34¼	34½	— ⅜
17⅛	12½	CdnPac .86e	7	104	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
13	7⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	8	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
52⅝	22	CapCitis 2.0	17	141	52⅝	52	52	— ⅝
28⅝	19	CapHold .48	13	x1435	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	⅛	Capit Mtg		7	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
54¾	29⅝	Carbor 1.70	8	x74	53¾	53¼	53⅝	+ ¼
3½	2	Carling OKe		25	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Carlisle 8.8	11	26	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	CaroFrg .20		17	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
21⅜	11	CaroPW 1.60	7	261	20⅝	20	20¼	— ⅛
28⅝	24¼	CarP pf2.7		8	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
28⅝	15⅞	CarTec 16.0	7	60	28¼	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
15¼	6⅞	CarrCp 5.2	29	x252	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	—
14⅞	10	CarrGn .73e		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
26⅞	13¼	CartHaw .90	13	x61	23⅛	22⅞	23	— ¼
46½	24⅝	CartHw pf 2		x8	40⅛	39½	39½	— ⅛
10½	6⅛	CartWall 4.8	15	85	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
11	6½	CascNGs .92	6	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
17¼	13¼	CastlCk 8.0b	7	38	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
81	48	CaterpTra 2	11	502	77¾	78⅝	78⅞	+ ⅛
57⅝	28⅞	CBS 16.6	13	213	54⅝	53½	54⅛	— ¼
40	20½	CBS pf 1		1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— 1⅛
2⅞	⅞	CCI Corp		31	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	11⅜	Ceco Cp 11.5	5	3	17½	17⅝	17⅝	
56	25⅝	Celanse 2.80	16	416	53⅜	52	52½	— 1⅝
51⅛	41	Celn pfA4.50		2	51	50⅛	50½	— ⅛
11½	5	Centex .12	32	83	10	9⅝	10	
18⅞	12⅞	CenHud 17.2	7	10	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
19⅞	11¼	CenIllLt 1.60	11	21	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
50½	42½	CnlLt pf4.50		z60	51	51	51	+ ½
30⅛	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87		z2180	30	30	30	
23½	25	CnlLt pf2.62		z50	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.20	9	58	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅝	CenLaE 1.28	8	274	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	9	48	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
18⅛	13⅛	CenSoW 1.70	9	693	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
18	10	CenSoya .60	10	66	16⅝	16	16¼	— ¼
22⅞	16½	CenTel 1.20	9	166	21½	21	21¼	— ⅛
39½	6½	CenDat .10e	16	628	29¾	26¾	23⅝	
19	11⅞	Cerro 1.20		101	18¾	15⅞	18¾	+ ⅛
18½	6¼	Cert-teed .60	24	160	18¼	17¾	18¼	+ ⅛
27¼	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	11	137	25⅝	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
24⅞	10½	ChampInt 1	13	310	22¼	21⅝	22¼	+ ⅜
24⅞	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		33	22⅝	21⅞	22⅝	+ ⅞
14	9	ChamSp .64	9	201	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	CharCo .04e	4	259	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
27½	18⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	52	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ChaseFd .60		35	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
38⅝	24¾	ChaseM 2.20	6	588	30¾	30	30¼	— ¼
8⅝	1⅜	ChaseT .83e		61	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
11	5⅛	Chelsea .40	17	11	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
45⅝	22⅝	Chemin 1.40	5	284	43½	41½	43⅝	+ 1
43⅝	26	ChmNY 28.8	5	154	33⅞	33⅛	33½	— ¼
44	28	ChesVa 1.90	8	4	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅜
67	37⅝	Chesbg 1.36	22	149	62½	61½	62	
40	26	Chessie 2.10	8	175	38⅛	36	37⅞	— ⅛
21¾	10¼	ChiEall .65a	7	3	21	21	21	— ⅛
11¼	4	ChiMilw Cp		43	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
15	7¾	Chi Milw pf		4	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
33⅝	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	9	94	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
4⅞	2	ChkFull .19t		8	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6¼	2⅛	Chris Craft		70	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
15¼	5½	ChCft cvpf		4	14	14	14	— ¼
13	8⅝	Chromal .70	6	28	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
62½	49	Chrome pf 5		2	59	59	59	— 12
15⅞	7⅝	Chrysler		1273	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	¼	Chrysler wt		32	11-32	5-16	5-16	— 1-32
3⅛	9-16	CI Mtg Gp		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅞	1⅞	CI Rlt Inv		13	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
21⅛	18⅝	CinBell 1.60	8	37	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
20¼	14⅜	CinnGE 1.64	10	480	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
105	94½	CinG pf9.30		z100	105	105	105	
51	40¼	CinGE pf 4		z10	50	50	50	— 1
25½	16⅝	CinMila 1.40	9	19	23⅞	23	23½	+ ⅛
37½	25	CIT Fin 2.20	7	89	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
39	24¼	Citicorp .88	12	1420	33	32⅝	32½	— ⅛
50½	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	9	244	44⅝	43⅝	44	— 1¼
4	1⅜	CitzSR 1.17e		34	2⅛	2⅞	2⅞	
9¼	4⅞	Cityinvst .66	13	169	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
1¼	7-16	City Inv wt		2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
20½	11⅝	CityIn pf B2		26	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
10½	10	Cityh pf1.10		72	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	10	140	34½	34	34⅛	— ½
14½	7⅞	ClarkOil .50	16	53	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
7	2⅝	CLC Am .24	9	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
59½	42	Clev Cliffs	12	30	58⅞	57⅝	58⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	23⅝	ClvEllI 2.56	9	90	29½	28½	29½	— ⅛
119¾	106⅛	ClevEl pf 12		z520	119¾	118⅝	118⅝	— ½
89¼	70	CIEIII pf7.56		z108	88½	88½	88½	
83½	68⅛	CIEIII pf7.40		z230	85	84½	85	+ 2
16	7⅝	vjClev Pitt		z100	11	11	11	
10	5⅝	vjClevPit Sp		z20	6½	6½	6½	+ ½
14⅞	6⅜	CloroxCo .52	13	535	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	3⅝	CluetPea .30		120	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅝	CluetP pf 1		4	12½	12	12½	+ ½
13⅝	6⅝	CMI Inv Cp		68	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3	CNA Finl	83	376	7¾	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
14	8¼	CNA pfA1.10		8	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
12½	9⅛	CNA I 1.08a		36	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
11⅞	4	CNA pf1.16k		6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	5¼	CoastSt Gas	5	5239	12½	11¼	11½	— 2⅝
24⅛	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		62	23	21⅞	22	— 2
19¼	17½	CstSG pf1.19		39	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— 1⅛
95¼	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	24	266	90¾	88½	89⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	4¼	CocaBttg .40	18	308	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
16½	8⅝	ColdwBk .40	14	x114	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
4⅝	1½	Coleco Ind		86	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
34⅞	22	ColgPal .76	14	835	26⅝	25⅝	26⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	6⅝	CollinAik .56	17	89	12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Collins Fd	21	60	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
41¾	20	ColPenn .50	8	1216	21¾	20⅝	21½	+ 1¼
25	15½	ColonlSt 1.45	7	x25	23⅝	23	23	— ½
36½	23¼	ColtInd 2	5	246	35⅝	33⅝	35	— ⅜
55¼	41½	Colt pf4.25		27	55⅝	55	55	
22	16¼	Colt pf1.60		3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
26⅝	21¾	ColGas 2.06	8	81	26⅝	25⅞	26	— ½
57⅞	49¾	ColGs pf5.62		x6	58½	57⅞	58⅛	+ ⅜
9⅞	2⅝	Colum Plct	8	138	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
25⅝	12⅝	ColSOh 2.04	7	103	25	24¾	24⅞	+ ⅛
5	1	Colwel Mtg		13	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Com	11	164	16⅞	16½	16¼	— ⅛
57⅝	25⅝	CombE 1.90	17	256	37⅞	36⅝	36⅞	— 1⅛
36	25⅝	CmE pf1.70		2	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
32	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	10	367	30⅝	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
90½	78	ComE pf8.40		3	96½	96½	96½	— 1
31⅞	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		14	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
27	26¼	ComE pf2.37		5	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅛
23¼	19	ComwE pf 2		13	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		18	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
21½	16¼	ComE pf1.42		52	21	21	21	
12⅝	5¼	ComwO .22t		73	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
22¼	10¾	ComO pf1.72		10	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
31	9⅝	Compugrp	8	85	28⅛	27⅛	27¾	
6⅝	1¾	Comput Sci	11	181	5¼	5	5⅛	
46½	23	Comsat 1	6	x484	27½	26½	27	— ⅜
11⅜	3¼	ConAgr .12r	3	27	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
50¼	15⅝	ConeMil 1.60	6	134	45⅞	44⅞	45	+ ⅜
15½	4½	Congolm .40	32	68	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
17¼	10¾	ConnGn 1.60	12	42	17¼	17	17⅛	
30¼	10⅞	Conrac .70	9	92	23⅛	22	23⅛	+ ⅜
18	7⅛	ConEd 1.30e	5	331	17	16⅞	16⅞	
65½	41½	ConEd pf 6		13	64⅞	64½	64½	— ⅛
51¼	36½	ConEd pf 5		3	51⅛	51	51⅛	+ ⅛
23½	12⅝	ConFds 1.35	46	139	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ¼
63¼	43½	ConF pf4.50		1	61¼	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
21¼	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	13	51	20½	20⅛	20⅜	
29	21⅝	ConNGs 2.24	7	72	27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅜
113	103	CnG pf 10.96		z50	113¼	113¼	113½	+ ½
21⅜	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	8	183	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
77½	55	CnPw pf7.76		z100	77	77	77	
78	52	CnPw pf7.72		z90	76⅞	76½	76½	+ ¼
76½	55	CnPw pf7.68		z1510	76¼	75⅞	76	+ ½
74	51¼	CnPw pf7.45		z160	74	74	74	
85	49	ConPow pf 6		5	83	83	83	— ¼
68¾	51¼	CnPw pf5.50		6	66⅝	66¼	66⅝	
48	31⅝	CnPw pf4.50		z140	46½	46½	46½	— 1¼
6⅞	3½	Cont Air Lin		168	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ¼
29⅞	22⅝	ConCan 1.80	9	281	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅜
9½	5	ContCop .50		12	6¼	6½	6½	— ⅛
13	11¼	CtCop pf1.25		z100	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
49¾	32¼	ContiCp 2.80	13	834	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	— 1⅜
54	35⅝	CtIC pfA2.50		3	52	51½	51½	— 1⅜
46⅛	26⅞	ConllCp 2.32	7	70	43⅝	43	43⅝	— ½
12	6⅝	ContIP 1.28e	16	28	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅝	1	Contl Rlty		20	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
75	40⅝	ContOil 2	10	403	67	66¼	66⅝	— 1⅝
96½	56	ContOil pf 2		12	89½	89½	89½	— ½
14⅝	10	ContTele 1	10	165	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
26½	10⅝	Control Dat	10	854	25	23⅞	24⅝	— ½
30⅝	19⅝	Conwood 2a	7	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1¾	CookUn .20t		34	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
57⅞	33⅞	Coopind 1.44	9	51	55¾	54¾	54⅞	— 1¾
9⅝	4⅝	Cooper Lab	24	64	7½	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	5¼	CoopTR .60	17	7	13	13	13	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅝	Copeind .60	13	22	16¼	15⅞	16	
38⅝	16½	CoppRg .50a		26	22⅛	21½	21½	— ½
44	19¼	Coppw 2.40b	6	25	44	43½	44	+ ¼
3	1⅛	Cordura Cp		16	1⅝	1½	1½	
55⅝	38⅞	CornG 1.12a	31	73	54⅝	53⅝	54⅛	+ ⅛
4	1	Cousins Mtg		12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	CowlesC .40	7	14	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
36½	10¼	CoxBdct .45	14	55	34	33¾	34	— ⅛
50¼	32⅝	CPC Int 2.14	10	122	45⅝	45	45⅛	— ⅛
69¼	26½	CraneCo 2a	5	103	65⅝	64⅝	64⅞	— ⅝
6	2⅝	CreditF .24	13	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
26⅞	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	7	136	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
42⅛	33	CrockN pf 3		3	41	41	41	— ¼
14¼	7	CrompK .80	9	19	13⅝	13	13½	+ ⅛
26	12½	CrouHI .80b	9	35	24⅝	23¾	24	— ¾
63	46⅝	CroHI pf3.35		1	60½	60½	60½	— 2½
23⅛	14⅝	Crown Cork	9	100	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
44	24⅛	CrwZel 1.80	13	255	42¼	41⅝	42	
21⅛	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	14	65	20⅝	19¾	20⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	5½	Culligan .40	9	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
25½	15¼	CumEng 1a	15	24	22⅝	23	23¼	— ⅛
90	73½	Cum pf7.50		y150	85	85	85	+ 1½
8¼	3⅝	CunnDrg .25	11	36	8¼	7½	7½	— ¼
12	9¼	Currinc 1.08		15	11½	11¼	11⅜	
15½	5¼	CurtisWr .40	7	153	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅜
28¼	15⅝	CurtisWrA 2		3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
36	18	CutlerH 1.60	9	36	35⅛	34⅞	35	
24⅞	15¼	CyclopsCp 1		4	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
31⅝	19⅝	Cyprus 1.40	8	17	24⅛	24¼	24½	— ¼
		D						
17½	7⅝	Damon .20		1442	11¼	9⅞	10⅞	+ ⅞
10¼	4½	DanRiv .07e		213	8⅞	8½	8⅞	— ⅛
45¼	15½	DanaCp 1.44	10	42	43⅝	42¼	42⅞	— ⅜
38	22⅝	Dartlnd .64	18	76	35	34½	34⅝	
39	20½	DartInd pf 2		32	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¼
49½	28⅝	Data Genl	31	93	47⅝	46½	47	
15¾	9¼	DaycoCp .50	6	13	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
34¾	6½	DaytHud .84	13	79	31⅝	30½	31⅛	+ ⅜
19⅞	1	DaytPL 1.66	8	300	18⅞	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
117¼	102	DPL pf 12.50		z390	116	116	116	— ½
16⅞	5⅝	DeanWt .50a	5	144	16	15¼	15½	— ⅛
61¼	34½	Deere 1.90	10	453	59⅞	58⅞	59	
16⅝	9	DemaF 1.20	9	100	13¼	13	13⅛	
27¼	20⅝	DeMon 1.40	6	98	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ¼
42¼	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	22	86	40⅞	40⅛	40⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Deltec Inf	53	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8	3¼	Deltona Crp		46	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	12⅞	DennMfg 1	9	79	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	6⅝	Dennys .32a	18	242	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
39¼	28	Dentspy .80	17	3	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	5⅝	Deseret .25	15	39	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
10	5⅛	DeSotoIn .20		20	8	7⅞	8	
15	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	10	176	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
75	60½	Det E pf7.45		z100	74	74	74	— ½
62	42⅝	Det E pf5.50		3	61	60⅝	61	— ½
27½	22¾	Det E pf2.75		21	25⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	26	DeE pf2.75		8	26½	25¼	24⅞	— 1⅛
16½	7⅞	Dexter .44	10	32	15⅝	16	16⅜	+ ½
11⅞	6⅝	Dia Fin .60	7	14	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
42	24⅝	Diamint 2	9	38	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝	— ⅛
22¾	19¼	DiamM 1.72t	4	92	20¾	20	20½	— ¼
70¾	21¾	DiamSh 1.80	10	654	67	64½	67	+ ¼
80	2	Dia Sh pfC 2		1	75½	75⅞	75½	— 2⅞
31¾	14	Die pf DT.20		75	30	29⅞	30	
11¾	6½	DickAB .40	15	40	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
11¾	7	Dictaphn .60	12	78	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	— ¼
19⅝	9¼	Diebod .40b	11	65	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
5⅞	3⅝	DiGiorgio		40	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
166	45⅝	Digita Eqpt	34	360	161¾	157⅝	160¼	+ 1
9¼	4⅝	Dilngm .48	7	98	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
25¼	18	Dilngm pf 7		2	25¾	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	25½	DionCo .95	15	53	35⅞	35½	35½	— ½
62¾	31¼	Disney .12b	27	703	60⅝	58¾	59⅝	— 1⅝
13¼	5	Disston .12	29	1698	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3⅝	1⅛	Diversfd In		20	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
3¼	13-16	Diversd Mtg		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7	DrPepr .36	25	x118	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
55½	30	DomeM .50a	11	55	37½	34¾	35¾	+ ¼
4⅞	1⅛	DonLuf Jen		77	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24⅝	17¼	Donney .60	12	112	23⅝	23	23	— ¼
16½	6¼	DorOiv .20e	6	10	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅜
9½	3⅝	Dorsey .10a	11	19	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
57½	25⅝	Dover 1.40	11	97	58	56¾	58	+ ½
107¼	53¼	DowCh 1.60	17	717	106¼	105⅛	105¾	— ⅞
6⅝	3	DPF Inc	64	9	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
46½	26⅛	Dravo 1.90	9	9	44⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅛
75½	33⅝	Dresser 1.50	9	454	73⅝	71½	72⅞	— 1⅝
16⅞	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		7	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
8⅝	3¼	Dreyfus .40a	7	x13	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅞	16⅝	DukeP 1.50	11	301	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
96	74	Duke pf8.70		z70	96½	96	96	
84½	62	Duke pf7.80		z300	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¾
29⅞	24	Duke pf2.69		26	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
33	18¾	DunBrad 1	20	134	32⅝	31	32¼	+ 1½
4¼	1⅛	Dupan Cp		30	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
161¼	87⅛	duPont 4.25e	29	410	158½	155¼	157¾	+ ½
62½	53⅝	duPnt pf4.50		5	61¾	61⅞	61¾	
50	43¼	duPnt pf3.50		1	48½	48½	48½	
19⅝	12⅝	DuqLt 1.72	8	169	19⅞	19	19¼	
25	19¾	DuqLt 4pf 2		28	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ 1¾
30	24	Dyal pf2.75		z100	29	29	29	
12⅝	5¾	Dymoln .40	9	59	9⅝	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
		E						
31	8⅛	E Systems 1	9	40	28⅞	28¼	28¾	
32⅝	14⅝	EagleP 1.16	8	x26	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
21½	7¼	EascoCp .60	8	30	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	EastAir Lin		129	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
33	18½	EastGsF .80	7	199	30⅝	30	30⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	8⅝	EastUl 1.50	8	6	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
115¾	63	EasKd 1.56a	28	1055	111¾	109½	109½	— 1¾
34⅝	19½	Eaton 1.80	13	57	33¾	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
30	17⅝	Echin .42	20	13	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
30	14⅝	EckrdJk .36	21	x121	27¾	26⅝	27⅛	+ 1⅛
19¼	6⅝	EckdNC .32	12	7	18	17¾	18	
52½	17⅞	EdisBro 1.48	10	7	48	47¾	48	
19⅞	10	EG&G .14	15	117	16¼	15¾	15¾	— ⅝
4⅞	1⅛	Eect Assoc	6	55	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
29	10⅞	EDS .50a	13	91	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	E Mem Mg		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅛	4⅝	EMM pf k		4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
24½	7½	Elgin Nat	24	81	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
7⅝	2⅝	Elxir Ind	23	29	6⅝	6	6⅝	
15⅝	10¼	EPaso 1.10	8	1044	14⅝	13½	14⅛	— ⅝
40⅝	19⅝	EltraCp 1.60	8	104	39⅝	38⅝	39	— ⅝
41½	23½	EmerE .60	21	269	38⅛	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
52	26⅝	EmeryAir 1	28	42	46¾	45⅝	45⅝	— 1⅛
14	8	Emeryln .40	20	x151	13⅝	13⅝	13½	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Emhart 1.30	8	29	27¾	27	27⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	1⅝	EMI Lt .18e	16	38	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
14⅞	10⅞	EmpDE 1.28	10	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16	5	EmpGas .20	6	15	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
28¼	14⅝	EnghdM 1	7	243	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
7	4⅝	EnnisB .32a	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	Enserch 1.60	8	129	27¼	26½	26½	— ⅝
28⅝	14½	Entex 1.20	7	139	26½	25¼	25⅝	— ½
27¼	8⅝	Envirotech	12	140	29¼	26	27	— 2
25¾	10⅝	Equifax 2	10	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
12	8½	Equimrk 88	7	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
33½	21½	EquitGs 2.60	6	20	33⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
20⅞	11½	EqutLf 2.34e	11	54	20⅝	1.34	20⅛	— ⅛
8¾	3⅛	Esterlne .32	10	26	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
37½	23⅝	Ethy 1.40	5	15	33⅝	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
47⅝	34⅝	Ethy pf2.40		12	43	42⅝	42⅝	
7¼	2⅞	Evans Prod	8	452	7	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16¼	10	ExCeO 1.10	7	43	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
94	65	Exxon 5	8	1078	91¾	90½	91	— ⅝
		F						
7⅞	4½	Fabrge .40	13	35	7	6⅝	6⅞	
62¼	17	FairCam .80	23	298	46¾	44	44	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	Fairind .30	11	55	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	8	FairmtF .68	7	9	13⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
12	6⅝	Fanstee .40	13	9	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
7⅛	4¼	FarWst Fn		23	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
13⅞	3⅞	Farah Mfg	49	193	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Fedders Cp		578	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25½	9⅝	FedrCo 1.40	4	25	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
19⅞	11⅝	FedMogu 1	85	21	15½	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	12	FedNMt .80	7	633	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
27⅞	16¼	FedPap 1.60	6	32	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
19½	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		4	19½	19½	19½	
13¼	3⅝	FedSign .40	6	173	12⅞	12⅛	12½	— ⅜
56⅝	25⅞	FedDSt 1.24	16	595	51¾	49⅝	51¼	+ ⅞
29⅝	15⅝	Ferro 1.10	7	x10	25½	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅞
14⅞	7¼	Fibrebd Cp		22	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
5¼	2⅝	FidFin .54e	6	13	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	25¼	FideUn 2.40	7	17	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅝
21	7¼	FledcrMl 1	23	9	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
12	6⅝	Fitro Cp	5	59	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7⅛	FinSanB .20	6	15	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	FinFed .25r	5	84	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
25¼	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	10	365	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	9½	FstCyar .61t	9	57	15⅝	15	15½	+ ½
27¼	14⅝	FstChic .96	7	152	19⅞	19½	19⅝	
45⅞	34	FstInBn 1.10	11	3	39¾	39⅝	39¾	— ⅛
19⅞	10½	FstMiss .26	4	118	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
32¼	19	FstNBo 1.88	7	49	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	16½	FstNStBn 2	7	3	23½	23	23	— ⅛
22	13	FstPa 1.32	11	122	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅝
5⅞	1½	FstPa Mtg		11	2½	2⅜	2½	
11½	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	13	13	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6	4⅝	FstVaBk .46	10	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
22¼	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	8	8	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
39	19¾	FischM 1.10	9	61	28½	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
16⅞	9¼	FishFds .40	6	34	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
14⅞	4⅝	FishFd .20	8	46	10⅝	12¾	10¾	— ⅛
18⅝	7⅞	FeetEat .32	28	89	16⅞	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Feming .80	8	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
13½	6¼	FexlVan .20	15	51	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
20⅞	11	Fintkot 1.16	9	24	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	+ ½
29	21	Flin pfB2.25		7	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	11	2	23	23	23	— ⅛
18	8½	FlaGas .90	6	134	16½	15⅞	16¼	— ⅛
30⅛	13⅞	FlaPow 2.10	7	513	28¼	27	27⅝	— ⅝
28⅞	15¾	FlaPwL 1.146	7	368	25¼	25⅛	25½	— ½
27⅝	18	FlaStl 1.50	7	229	29⅝	26	28⅛	+ 1
49	15	FluorCp .60	12	113	36	35½	35½	— ⅝
115½	55	Fluor pfB 3		2	90	90	90	
25⅝	10⅞	FMC 1	8	180	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
37	25	FMC pf2.25		15	36	35½	36	
6¼	4	Fd Fair .20		2	5¼	5	5⅛	
13⅛	5½	FooteCB .90	8	10	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
52¼	32⅝	FordM 2.40	58	584	50⅛	49¼	50	+ ¼
17⅛	10⅛	ForMcK .92	6	74	16½	16⅛	16⅜	— ¼
27¼	19¼	FMK pf1.80		3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
16	13⅝	FtDea 1.24e		21	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
40¼	13⅝	FtHowP .56	16	567	39	38⅝	38½	— ⅞
34	15½	FosWh 1.10b	7	x52	27½	26½	27	+ 1⅛
41⅞	23	Foxboro .80	11	102	36¼	36	36½	
32⅝	13¼	FrnkInM .50	14	637	28⅝	27¾	28¼	— ⅝
31⅞	19⅞	FreepM 1.60	11	x92	25¾	25¼	25½	— ¼
23½	14	Fruehf 1.80	11	89	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	— ¼
7¼	3¼	Fuqua Ind	178	215	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅜
		G						
9½	2⅝	Gable Ind		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
14½	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	8	154	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
19⅝	13	GAF pf 1.20		29	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
35⅝	23⅝	GATX 1.80	7	83	30⅝	30	30¼	— ½
25¼	19¼	GamSk 1.40	6	147	25⅝	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅝
24½	18⅝	GamS pf1.75		2	24	24	24	+ ¼
23	17⅛	GamS pf1.60		1	23	23	23	+ ½
39¼	23	Gannett .60	22	223	38½	38	38½	— ¼
30¼	17¾	GardDen .76	15	143	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— 1¼
16⅝	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	8	6	15¼	15	15	— ¼
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	8	x12	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	1¼	Gateway In	17	38	7¼	7	7¼	
8⅝	2⅞	GCA Corp	27	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Gemini Cap		13	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	11	Geminiin 1a		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
43¾	31½	GnAOil .80b	12	105	39⅛	38½	39	— 1
11¾	7⅞	GenBanc .80	13	22	8¾	8½	8½	— ¼
12½	7¼	GnCable .72	7	101	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
24¼	7½	G Cinma .54	8	35	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
6½	2⅝	Gen Develpt	5	80	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
56¼	9	Gen Dynam	6	156	45⅝	44½	45½	+ ¼
56⅝	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	18	1214	53⅝	52⅝	52⅞	— ½
31¼	18⅝	GnFood 1.50	12	545	29⅝	29	29½	— ¼
19¾	12½	GnGth 1.26e	18	5	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
13⅞	4⅞	GenHost .60	2	30	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
14½	5	Gen Instru	26	45	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
20	6¼	GenMed .20	11	28	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
34⅝	24⅝	GenMills .68	18	630	31⅝	30⅝	31	— ⅝
65	31¼	GnMot 2.40e	14	1481	63	61⅝	62⅝	+ ¼
68⅝	59	GnMot Spf 5		7	69	69	69	+ 1
8⅝	4	GenPort Inc	93	73	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
18¼	10⅝	GPubUt 1.68	9	203	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
11¼	5⅞	GenRefr .40	5	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
42⅝	23⅞	GnSignal .84	14	160	43⅛	41⅝	43	+ 1⅝
5⅝	2½	Gen Steel	5	26	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
28⅛	16⅞	G TelEl 1.80	10	579	27½	26¾	27	— ⅝
8½	2⅞	Genesco Inc		364	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
22¾	15	Genstar 1.20	6	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
42½	23¼	GenuPts .64	24	312	40⅝	39¼	39½	— ⅞
52¼	25⅝	GaPac .80b	19	306	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅝
79	58	GaPw pf7.80		z150	78½	78	78	+ ½
78⅞	58	GaPw pf7.72		z140	80	80	80	+ 1½
28	24⅝	GaPw pf2.75		57	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ¼
28¾	12⅝	Gerber 1.20	9	41	23⅛	22½	22¾	— ⅜
198½	127½	GettyO 1.50e	12	94	166⅛	163½	163½	— 4⅜
18	16⅝	GettO pf1.20		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
14⅛	9⅝	GiantPC .80	11	12	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
14½	7½	GibrFin .58t	6	119	13⅝	13⅛	13½	
7⅞	3	GiddLew .40	5	64	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅜
13⅝	8	GiffdHill .52	7	6	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	21	Gillette 1.50	14	779	34⅝	34	34⅛	+ ¼
15⅛	4⅝	Ginos Inc	9	183	14⅝	14⅞	14¼	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Gleason Wk		61	9¼	9	9	— ⅞
17⅝	7⅞	Global Mar	8	336	10¼	10⅛	10¼	— ⅛
29	12¼	GlobeUn 1a	6	27	27½	27	27½	
17¼	10	GoldWt Fin	8	91	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18	12	GoldWtF pf		126	16½	15⅞	16	— ⅝
28½	13⅝	Goodrh 1.20	13	206	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
84	68½	Gdrch pf7.85		z100	82	82	82	+ 3
28⅝	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	11	x623	24⅝	23⅞	24	
16¼	6½	GorJwlA .32	8	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
32⅞	16	Gouldin 1.36	8	44	30¼	30	30	— ½
23½	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		16	23½	22¾	23	+ ½
29⅝	22⅝	Grace 1.70	5	500	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
29⅞	17¼	Grainger .30	23	45	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
16⅞	7¾	GrandUn .80	8	2	13½	13⅝	13½	
17⅝	12¼	Glanitvl .80	7	29	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ½
18⅝	6¼	GrayDrg .50	7	44	17¼	17	17⅝	— ⅝
13⅝	7½	GtAtlPac		61	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
22½	10⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	6	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
58¾	28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	9	115	58¾	57⅝	58⅛	+ ½
28	18⅝	GtNN pf1.60		4	27½	26½	27⅛	+ 1
19	10⅝	GtWnFin .44	11	791	17	16¼	16⅝	
46⅝	20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	2	21	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ½
21½	15	GtWn pf1.88		45	19	19	19	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	11	33	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
29½	22¼	GlGt pf1.76		1	25	25	25	+ ½
15⅞	10⅝	Greyhnd 1.04	10	603	15½	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		35	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		51	2½	2⅜	2½	
20	10	Grumm .60e	6	93	16¼	15½	16	
14½	6¼	Guardin .20	12	79	13⅛	12¼	12⅝	— ⅝
4⅝	1	Guard Mtg		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	6¼	GifLfHld .56	9	152	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
4	1	GulfMtg Rit		6	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
25⅞	17⅝	GulfOil 1.30	7	1301	24⅞	23⅝	24⅛	— ⅝
25⅝	11⅝	GulfResrc 1	4	722	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+ 1⅝
40¼	17	GlfR pfA.20		1	26	26	26	— 1
31⅝	15⅝	GfR pfB1.30		11	24⅝	22⅝	24⅛	+ 2
15⅝	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	9	196	14⅝	14	14	— ½
53⅝	44	GlfSU pf4.40		z100	54½	54⅝	54⅝	+ 1½
25	18⅝	GlfWn .60b	5	1325	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	
6	3⅝	GwfW Ind wt		445	5½	5¼	5⅜	
95½	45	GlfW pf 3.87		8	86⅛	85	86	
75⅝	56⅝	GlfW pf5.75		1	74½	74⅛	74½	— ⅝
42⅝	32⅝	GlfW pf2.50		6	41½	40⅝	40⅝	— 1
6¼	1⅝	Gulton Ind	11	27	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
		H						
32½	20⅝	Hack W 2.48	7	x1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅝
19⅝	10½	HallFB .50	13	15	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
17½	11	HallPrt .80a	7	5	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	12⅝	HamrlP 1.20	9	77	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	Hammond		9	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Handlmn .40	11	36	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
30	20½	HandyHar 1	4	x1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
18	6⅝	HanesCp .76		298	18	17	18	+ ⅛
51⅛	24½	Hanna 1.60	10	8	50¼	49⅝	49½	— 1¼
29¼	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	8	37	26½	26⅝	26½	
3½	3	Hardees	26	91	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	22	Harnisf 1.20	5	82	32¼	30⅝	31½	+ ⅛
19⅝	8	Harrah .26a	9	6	13⅝	13½	13½	
41⅛	14½	Harris 1.20	11	53	40⅝	39¼	40⅛	+ ⅛
21¼	10	Harsco 1.20	5	15	20¾	20½	20¾	
12⅝	5½	HarlSMx .60	12	96	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
22¼	6¼	HarteHk .45	13	16	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
17⅞	14⅝	HattSe 1.44a		x5	17½	17⅝	17⅝	
25⅝	16½	HawlEl 1.76	8	5	23½	23	23¼	+ ⅛
15	7½	HayesAlb 1	10	18	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
9	2¼	Hazeltine		46	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
19½	5½	Hecks .12	8	15	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	13	HeclaM .30t	18	84	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Hellers .48a	8	33	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	— ⅛
57	38⅝	HeinzH 1.28	11	303	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	+ 1⅛
31½	27⅝	Heinz pf1.70		25	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	2¼	Helene Curt	7	67	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
31½	21	Hellerint .84	10	92	26⅝	25⅝	26	— ⅛
44⅝	26	HelmerP .35	8	213	36⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— 3½
1⅝	1	Hemisp Cap		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	6	HemInc .66e		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
35½	21½	Hercules .80	44	x283	33⅝	32⅝	33½	— ⅛
20⅝	10½	HershyFd 1	8	37	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	17¼	Hesston .80	6	15	19⅝	19	19⅜	+ ⅝
30⅝	21¼	Hestn pf1.60		16	23½	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
55½	20½	Heublin 1.20	17	450	55⅝	54⅝	55	+ ⅝
120½	56⅝	HewltPk .30	37	199	113	111⅝	111⅝	+ 1⅝
8⅝	3½	High Voltg	12	30	6⅝	6	6¼	
25	12¼	Hillenbd .78	7	11	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	11⅝	HiltonH 1.40	13	120	36½	36	36	— ⅝
5⅝	2⅛	HMW Ind	6	62	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
26½	11½	Hobart .80	14	15	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅝
19¾	8½	HoernW .80	18	442	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Hoff Electrn	13	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	5⅛	Holiday .35	13	258	17	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
36⅝	22½	HollySug 3a	2	31	37¼	36¼	37⅛	+ ⅝
55½	31½	Homestk 1a	17	215	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ 1
54⅞	20⅞	Honywll 1.40	15	1051	50¾	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅞
28	12⅝	HoovBll 1.36	9	30	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
4½	1⅛	Horizon Cp		167	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
18	7⅝	HospAff .60t	8	23	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
26⅝	8⅝	HospCpA .24	12	64	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
16	5⅝	Hostlntl .36	11	148	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
13	7¼	Houdail .80a	6	36	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
27	22	Houd pf 2.25		1	26½	26½	26½	
15⅝	6	HougMif .72	6	38	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
13⅛	3⅝	HousFab .24	13	25	11½	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
20½	11⅞	HoushF 1.10	8	286	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ¼
38⅞	25½	HouF pf2.50		3	34⅝	34⅛	34⅞	
44⅞	26⅝	HouF pf2.37		7	43⅝	43¼	43¼	+ ¼
26½	18	HousLP 1.56	8	x170	23¼	23¼	23⅝	
63¼	29⅝	HousNGas 1	13	268	57⅝	57⅝	57½	— 3⅝
17⅛	4½	HowJohn .24	14	266	16	15⅞	15¾	
15⅝	9	Hubbrd 1.20		15	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
21	13⅝	HudsnA .80	7	4	18¼	17½	17½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	HughHat .40	86	72	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
52½	35½	HughsTl .40	14	1048	49½	48	48	— 3⅝
15	4½	Humana .40	10	16	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10¼	HuntCh .30	23	5	14½	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
25⅝	6⅝	HuttnEF .60	5	257	23⅝	21⅝	23½	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	Huyck .40	23	76	14¼	14	14	
14⅝	4½	Hydromt .36	8	305	14½	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅝
		I						
19¼	10¼	ICInds 1.30	8	164	18¼	18	18¼	— ¼
84⅞	62	ICInds pf 6		4	83	82	82	— 2
40	27⅝	ICInd pf3.50		12	39⅝	39⅝	39¼	+ ¼
6⅞	1⅝	ICN Pharm		99	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29½	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	12	62	29⅝	28⅝	29¼	+ ⅛
18¾	11⅝	IdealBasic 1	7	46	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	2⅝	IdeaToy .26t	7	66	8⅝	8½	8¼	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	IDS Rlty		18	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	264	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
42	37⅝	IlPow pf3.78		z60	41½	41½	41½	— ½
28	23½	IlPow pf2.35		z40	28½	28⅛	28⅛	+ 1
24	21	IlPow pf2.04		z40	23½	23½	23½	— ½
28¼	17	ITW .50	17	23	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
14⅝	7½	ImplCpA .20	6	611	13⅝	12⅝	13	
40⅝	28	INA Cp 2.10	16	128	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅝
19½	14⅝	INA In 1.59a		30	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	Income Cap		13	6¼	6	6	
24¼	14¼	IndianGas 2	8	14	23⅛	22¼	22¼	— ¾
111¼	99	IndiM pf 12		z390	112¼	112½	112½	+ 1½
81½	57½	IndiM pf7.76		z100	80	80	80	— 1½
72	57	IndiM pf7.08		z20	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
22¼	13	IndplPL 1.82	4	171	22½	21⅞	22⅛	2
84	67	In PL pf6.25		4	84	84	84	
17½	10	IndlNat 1.20	8	40	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅜
9¼	5½	Inexco Oil		118	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
90	61½	IngerR 2.48	13	455	87	86¼	86½	— 1
55½	38	IngR pf2.35		46	54⅝	54	54⅛	— ⅜
61⅛	21⅜	InldCon 1.80	9	45	61⅝	60⅝	61	— ⅜
49½	32¼	InlngStl 2.40	11	205	47½	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
10¾	5½	Inmont .44	9	731	11	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	Insilco .70	7	60	10⅝	10	10⅝	
15⅝	10½	Insil pfA1.25		3	15	15	15	
40½	19½	InspCop .80	65	22	25⅝	23½	23½	— 2½
3⅝	⅞	Instit InvTr		3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅞	4⅛	Integon .32	8	37	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	
46½	18⅝	Interco 1.52	10	114	46½	45⅝	46½	
6⅞	4⅛	Intercl Div	3	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
34¼	24	Intrikelnc 2	5	52	32⅝	32	32¼	+ ½
264½	157⅛	IBM 7	19	1016	257⅛	254	254⅞	— 3⅛
35⅝	22½	IntFlavF .32	37	709	27	26⅝	26½	+ ⅛
30½	19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	10	188	26¼	25⅝	26	— ⅝
48½	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	4	403	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅝
49	42	IntMinr pf 4		1	46	46	46	— 1
11⅞	5⅝	Int Mining	8	47	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
30¾	21¼	InNick 1.40a	12	x215	30¼	29⅝	30	— ½
73¼	34⅝	IntPaper 2	15	698	71⅝	69	69⅝	— 2¼
9⅝	3½	IntRectif .15		17	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	14⅝	IntTT 1.60	9	986	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅜
54¼	34¼	ITTpfI 4.50		2	53⅝	53¼	53¼	— 1⅛
50½	31⅝	IntTT pfJ4		3	49½	49½	49½	— ½
50	32½	IntTT pfK4		23	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
34⅞	21	ITT pfN2.25		27	32⅝	32½	32⅝	— ⅜
56¾	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		1	56¼	56¼	56¼	— ¼
27⅝	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	7	31	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
76	47⅝	Intrpce pf 5		1	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ⅛
22	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	7	33	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
15	5	IntrsBrd .80	5	16	13	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
16½	11¼	IntrsPw 1.40	9	10	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
6	3	IntrstUn .24	7	30	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
34⅝	12¼	Iowa Beef	3	45	27¼	26⅝	27⅛	— ¼
14⅞	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	14	11	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
18½	10⅞	IowaIIG 1.72	7	47	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
23⅞	16⅛	IwaPwLt 2	7	31	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
19¼	14⅛	IowaPS 1.60	6	42	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
6½	2⅛	Ipco Hosp	14	25	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	13⅛	ITE Imp .80	11	18	22¼	22⅛	22¼	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Itek Corp		135	12¼	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	ItelCorp .20	6	76	8	7¾	7⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .85	4	329	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ¼
20	13⅝	IU Int pf1.25		2	18	18	18	
		J - K						
16½	8	JamesF .68	10	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ¼
18½	9½	Jahtzen .70	7	6	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅝
11½	5⅝	JapanF .91e		65	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
38¾	26¼	JeffPilot .72	12	x148	29½	28	28	— 1¼
119	101	JeC pf 13.50		z460	117	116	116	— 1
108	93	JerCen pf 11		z1640	107½	107½	107½	
41	33	JerCen pf 4		z70	41	40½	41	
25⅞	14⅝	JewelC 1.20	9	57	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
6⅝	2⅛	Jewelcor		17	5½	5½	5½	
44	22⅝	JimWalter 1	10	410	43	42½	42½	— ⅝
47¾	28	JimW pf1.60		3	46⅝	46¾	46⅝	— ⅝
18¼	14	JHanS 1.50e		x8	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
22¼	18	JHanI 1.88e		28	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
28½	19	JhnMan 1.20	14	207	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
99¾	72¼	JohnJn .80a	31	202	93¾	91½	93¼	+ 1¼
18⅝	8	JohnCon .80	8	71	17¼	16⅝	17¼	
33⅞	20½	JhnCont pf 2		1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅜
16½	5	JonLogn .40	22	171	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ¼
55	49½	JonLau pf 5		z20	54	54	54	
34½	24⅝	Jorgen 1.60	4	6	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅜
24⅝	11½	Jostens 1b	9	69	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
43¾	28⅝	JoyMfg 1.10	11	118	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	— ⅜
5⅝	1¼	Justice Mtg		8	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
34⅝	12⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	8	61	32	31½	31⅝	
65	42⅝	Kai 57pf4.75		3	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝	+ ¼
65	42⅝	Kai 66pf4.75		3	61½	61½	61½	+ 1
58	40½	KaiA pf 4.12		6	56	56	56	
7⅝	4⅝	KaisCem .50	20	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
28½	21½	KaiCe pf2.50		1	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
17	10⅝	KaneMill .24	4	32	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ¼
22	21	KanebS .90b	7	16	21¾	21¼	21½	— ⅛
27⅞	18⅞	KCtyPL 2.28	8	22	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
21¾	10⅝	KC Souin 1r	6	7	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
19⅞	11⅝	KanGEI 1.68	7	23	19¾	19½	19½	
17¼	13⅝	KanNeb 1.32	8	21	16⅝	16	16	— ⅝
19⅝	15¼	KanPLt 1.52	8	11	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Katy Ind	7	101	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅝
15⅝	9⅝	Katy pfB 1.46		15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10¾	3	Kaufm Brd		232	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
17¼	9¼	Kauf pf1.50		6	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Kaweckl Brl	77	22	8½	8½	8½	
7	3⅝	KeeneCp .20	5	27	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
8⅝	4⅞	Keller .20	26	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
24¼	14	Kellogg .82	17	199	22¾	22¼	22½	— ⅜
14½	6⅞	Kellwood .80	93	10	14	14	14	
41	27⅝	Kennct 1.65a	32	378	34⅞	34	34	— ½
22⅝	13¼	KyUtil 1.80	7	23	21⅝	21⅝	21¼	+ ¼
17⅞	12	KerrGls .40	9	113	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
95¼	60	KerrMcGe 1	14	596	74½	73¼	73½	— ¼
20	15	Keyst Con 1a	5	24	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	9⅝	Kiddew 1	5	78	23	22⅝	23	— ⅝
47¼	24¼	KimbCl 1.80	12	808	44	43¼	43½	— ⅝
10	5½	KingDSt .50	9	47	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11	KirschCo .90	19	9	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
52¼	15⅝	KLM Airlin		18	47⅝	46¾	47⅝	— ⅜
35¼	14¼	KnightRid .54	17	39	33⅝	32½	32¾	— 1
12¼	4⅝	Koehring	16	204	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	20	Koeh pf2.75		4	31⅝	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
47⅝	30½	Koppers 1.40	10	x107	47⅝	46⅝	47⅜	+ ⅞
4⅝	2½	Koracrn Ind	25	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
46	34⅝	Kraftco 1.92	8	501	43¼	42½	42½	— 1⅛
35⅝	20⅝	KresgeS .24	32	1081	32⅝	31¾	32	— ½
14⅝	8	Kroehler Mf		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	15¼	Kroger 1.36	6	68	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
7⅝	4⅛	Kysor .20		11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		L						
19¾	12⅝	LacGas 1.60	8	10	19⅝	19⅝	18⅞	— ¼
18⅝	11	LamSess 1b	7	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅞	8¼	LaneBry .72	9	27	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
8⅝	3½	LearSieg .32	6	154	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
29	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
34	12⅝	Leagwy .70b	12	10	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
14⅝	8½	LeedsN .50	9	17	13⅝	13	13½	+ ⅛
16	7¼	Leesona .60	5	5	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
13½	9	LehPCt .80	9	20	12	11⅝	12	+ ½
17¼	6½	LV In pf1.50		1	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
12¼	8½	Lehmn .94e		232	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
8⅞	2⅞	Lennar Crp	200	11	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
24⅝	11¼	Lenox .72a	12	6	22⅝	22¼	22⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	8⅝	LeslIFay .40	9	28	9⅝	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	LevFIn .75a		3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
47⅝	13	LeviStra .80	8	81	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
6⅞	1⅜	Levitz Furn		473	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
6	2¼	LFE Cp	7	20	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
28⅝	13⅝	LOF 1.20	13	106	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅝
64¾	48½	LOF pf4.75		1	63½	63½	63½	— ½
8½	3⅝	LibbMcl	9	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
14	7⅛	LibrtyCp .40	6	31	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	2	LibrtyLn pf		3	5	5	5	
36⅝	25⅝	LiggMy 2.50	8	x45	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	— ½
79⅝	45	LillyEll 1.20	21	x231	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
32	23⅝	LincNat 1.60	11	365	27½	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅜
19	13½	LincPl 1.76d		11	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2¼	1	Lionel Corp		32	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9⅝	3¼	Litton .18t	10	277	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
12	4⅝	Litton pfc pf		3	11½	11½	11½	
32½	23½	Littn cv pf 3		2	32⅝	32½	33¼	+ ¾
19	10½	Litton pfB 2		18	19	18⅝	19	+ ½
4¼	11-16	LMI Inv		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅝	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	2	180	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
29⅝	14½	Loews 1.20	6	139	28	27½	27½	— 1
8½	4⅝	LomaFin .40	9	74	6⅝	8	8⅝	— ⅛
20½	11¼	LomM 2.22e	12	24	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
26½	5⅝	Logdnin .40	12	47	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	18	77	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
17⅝	10⅝	LogIsLt 1.50	8	129	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
90¾	67	LIL pf 8.12		z100	88	88	88	— 1
119¼	104	LIL pfN 13		z280	119¼	119	119¼	
75	44	LongDrg .80	27	7	72½	71	71	— 2
13⅝	2⅝	Loral Corp	8	160	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
32⅞	13⅝	LaLand 1.12	18	982	25	24⅝	24⅝	— 1½
17	8⅝	LaPacfi .20	24	149	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
25	17¼	LouisGs 1.88	8	334	24½	24	24½	+ ¼
14⅞	8⅝	Lowens .40		30	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	LTV Corp	5	207	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
73⅝	39	LTVCp pf 5		3	45⅝	45	45	
59⅝	35¼	Lubrizol 1	16	557	40¼	37	39⅝	— 1⅝
11⅞	5½	LudLow .40		25	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
30	20¼	LukenS 1.60	6	49	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
18⅝	11⅝	LykesYng 1	2	468	18⅝	17½	18¼	+ ⅜
35¼	25⅛	Lykes pf2.50		194	35⅝	34¼	35⅝	+ ⅞
6½	3	LynCSys .20	17	48	6	6	6	— ¼
		M						
4⅝	1⅝	MacDonal	3	17	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Macmill .25	6	102	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
14	9	Macm pf1.20		1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
31⅝	12⅝	Macy 1.10	9	270	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅝
8⅞	3⅝	MagicCf .32		244	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
28½	11½	Mallory 1	27	31	28¼	28	28¼	+ ⅛
26¾	16⅝	MalHvde .56	13	3	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅝
7⅝	2	Manhla .05e		27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15	9	Manpwr .88	14	40	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
39⅝	24½	MfrHan 1.80	7	107	33½	32⅝	33	— ⅛
50⅝	27⅝	MAPCO .80	15	147	40	39⅝	39½	— ⅝
12	5⅝	Merahn Mt	3	235	10⅝	9⅝	10	— ⅝
53⅝	29⅝	MareO 1.80	11	144	47	45⅝	46⅜	+ ⅜
31⅝	13⅝	Marcor 1	11	173	30⅝	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
63	28½	Marcr pf A2		1	60	60	60	— ⅛
21¼	8⅝	Marem .50	10	66	20⅝	19⅝	20	
20⅝	10	MarMid .80	11	123	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
27½	11¼	MarionL .52	12	141	13⅝	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
42	13⅝	Marley .60	14	16	40	39⅝	40	— ⅛
11¾	6⅝	Marge .40e	7	7	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
17⅝	6½	Marrio .37	23	788	16½	15	16¼	+ ⅜
61⅝	41	MrshMc 1.80	21	472	60⅝	59⅝	59½	— 1½
26⅝	15⅝	MarsnF 1.24	11	24	22½	22¼	22½	+ ¼
20⅝	13⅝	MarMa 1.30	8	162	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
24	11⅝	MrIdCup .60	9	71	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
30	22⅝	MascoCp .20	24	69	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	16½	Masonia .54	51	198	23½	23¼	23⅛	
25⅝	13⅝	MassyFer 1	5	318	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ⅛
11⅝	7¼	MasM 1.17e	9	39	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
17⅝	7⅞	MasCo 1.60		26	17¾	16⅝	17	— ⅜
12⅞	10⅝	Masln 1.03e		98	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
20⅝	12	MasuE .28e	18	38	20	20⅛	20¼	
48⅝	22⅝	MayDS 1.60	12	x100	43	42½	42½	— ¼
28¼	14⅝	MayerOsc 1	9	9	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Mays JW		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35½	19⅝	Mayg 1.30a	17	65	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	— ½
13⅝	5⅝	MBPX .40a	4	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
89	27⅝	MCA 1.60	7	94	78	75⅝	76⅝	+ 1
19	7⅝	McCord 1	9	x8	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	McCrory Cp		74	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
56¼	33⅝	McDerm .80	6	232	44⅝	43¾	44	— ⅝
63⅝	26⅝	McDonalds	30	807	62⅝	61	61⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	8⅛	McDonD .44	8	71	17⅝	17	17⅝	— ⅛
24½	11½	McGEd 1.20	13	x51	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	6	McGrwH .64	12	177	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	13	M GH pf1.20		2	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ¼
31	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	7	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
82	16	McLean .80	11	13	49½	49	49	— ⅜
22¾	13¾	McLou 1.60	20	74	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	McNeil .80	8	5	11	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	13⅝	MeadCp 1.20	9	251	25	24½	24⅝	— ⅝
46⅝	29½	Mea pfA2.80		1	46	46	46	— ⅝
46⅝	28½	Mea pfB2.80		35	46	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅝
20	13⅝	Medusa 1.40	12	21	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
5⅝	1⅝	MEI Cp	8	97	5¼	4⅝	5	— ⅛
23⅝	6⅝	Melvlesh .68	15	437	21½	20⅝	21⅛	— ⅜
14¼	2½	Menasc .35r	4	62	11½	10⅝	11	— ⅛
60⅝	28⅝	MercStr .80	13	3	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ½
85⅝	57⅝	Merck 1.40	24	476	72⅝	70⅝	71⅛	— 1
15⅝	9⅝	Meredith .70	7	54	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
25⅝	10⅝	MerrLyn .80	9	1847	24	22⅝	23⅛	
29	8⅝	MesaPet .05	18	679	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	— 2⅛
99	71	MesP pf2.30		6	81⅝	81¾	81⅝	+ 6⅜
33½	23	MesP pf1.60		150	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— 2⅛
11⅝	7	Mesabl 1.15e	8	145	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22	14⅝	MestaM .80	15	3	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+ ¼
18⅝	11⅝	MGM 1r	8	447	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ 1
20⅝	5⅝	Metrom .60	11	220	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	— ⅝
19⅝	8⅝	MGIC In .0		286	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅝	8⅝	MichGs 1.10	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
21	17⅝	MichTube 1	5	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
29	25⅝	MhWl pf2.67		x18	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	8⅝	Microdot 1	7	304	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
26⅝	9⅝	Microw .79t	11	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
14⅝	10⅝	MidCTl 1.08	9	52	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	11⅝	MidSUt 1.32	9	810	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Midind Mtg		9	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
23	10⅝	MidlRo 1.30	6	81	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
31⅝	17½	MilesLb 1.38	10	183	29⅝	27⅝	29⅝	+ 1
15¼	4⅝	MiltBrd .36a	8	183	14⅝	14⅝	15⅝	— ⅝
68	43	MinMM 1.35	26	860	60⅝	59	60	— ⅝
20⅝	13⅝	MinnPL 1.65	7	10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
14	9⅝	MirroAl .96	9	8	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
16½	6⅝	MissnEq .28	6	44	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	16⅝	MissRiv 1.30	5	42	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅝
24¼	10⅝	MoPac pf 1		1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
26⅝	4⅝	MoPtCe 1.60	7	1	21⅝	21⅝	21	+ ⅛
11⅝	8	MoPSv .84b	7	24	11½	11⅝	11½	+ ⅛
55⅝	34⅝	MobilOl 3.40	7	592	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
5½	1½	Mobile Hom		50	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
20⅝	8⅝	Mohasco .60	26	52	19⅝	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
5⅛	1⅝	Mohk Data		1134	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	8⅝	MohkRub 1	5	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	Molycrp .60	8	x56	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
21	9	Monrh 1.20a	4	x7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Monogr .20	5	92	8	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅝	7	MonrEq .20	23	196	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
95⅝	41	Monsan 2.60	11	837	93⅝	91⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
105½	48	Mons pf2.75		1	103⅝	103⅝	103	— 1
30	24⅝	MonDU 2.08	7	10	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
28	21⅝	MonPw 1.80	8	61	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
23⅝	19⅝	MontSt 1.87e		23	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	MONY .73e	11	148	8⅝	8⅝	8½	
39⅝	25⅝	MoorMc .80	4	x352	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
62	44⅝	Morgan 1.80	12	307	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— 1⅝
27	13⅝	MorrisKnu 1	6	18	24⅝	23	23⅝	— ⅝
4⅝	⅝	MorseEl Pd		14	3⅝	3½	3½	
13	4⅝	MorseSh .30	7	51	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	MtgeTr Am		19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	MorNor .88	11	79	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
57⅝	33⅝	Motorola .70	41	208	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅝
44⅝	25⅝	MtFuel 3.48	14	60	35⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— 1⅝
21	16⅝	MtStTel 1.52	8	16	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Munford .40	6	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	11	Munsng 1.08	19	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
20	10⅝	MurphC 1.20	8	13	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
28⅝	20⅝	MurpOil .60	7	92	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
17⅝	12	MurryOh 1	7	27	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		9	16	16	16	+ ¼
9⅝	4	MyersL .40	60	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		N						
42½	28⅝	Nabisco 2.40	10	84	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ¼
35	17	NalcoCh .72	21	235	33⅝	33	33	— 1
5¼	4⅝	NarcoScl .60	7	34	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
22⅝	9	NashuaC .60	17	33	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	NatAirl .58	11	88	14	13⅝	13⅝	
75½	7⅝	N Avia .67e		67	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	NatCan .57	5	34	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
25	9⅝	N Can pf1.50		5	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	27	N Chem .32	28	207	41⅝	40⅝	41	— ⅝
9⅝	5	NatCityL .90		42	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
49	29⅝	NatDst 2.72	6	11	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
22¼	13⅝	NatDist 1.40	8	395	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
69	64⅝	NDst pf 4.25		z550	68½	68½	68½	+ ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	NatFuel 2.06	8	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	NatGyp 1.05	11	98	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Nat Homes		52	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Natind .30	3	44	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	NtInd pf1.25		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20¼	9½	Nt MedCare	18	149	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅝
38⅝	26⅝	N Pres 1.20a	6	3	35	35	35	
55⅝	9⅝	Nat Semicn	36	505	52⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅝
13	6⅝	NatSvcIn .74	9	43	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅛
8	11⅝	N Stand .96	9	36	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	30⅝	N Starch .80	18	3	51	51	51	— ⅛
47⅝	32⅝	NatStl 2.50a	15	434	47	46½	46½	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Nat Tea		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
35½	20⅝	Natoms 1.20	10	104	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	14½	NCR Cp .72	11	354	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
18⅝	6⅝	Neptune .60	10	12	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	5⅝	NevPw 1.50	8	19	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
24	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		y300	23½	23⅝	23½	+ ⅝
19	15	NevP pf1.74		z130	19	19	19	
18⅝	14	NevP pf1.60		z50	17½	17⅝	17½	+ ¼
20⅝	13	NEngEl 1.76	8	42	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
14	8⅝	NEngGE 1.28	8	32	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	25⅝	NEnP pf2.76		4	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
28	22⅝	N EngT 2.36	11	28	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Newhall .40	8	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	18⅝	Newmt 1.60	13	118	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	16⅝	NYSEG 2.40	8	92	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
96	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z50	96	96	96	
23⅝	19⅝	NYSE pf2.72		1	23⅝	23½	23½	
14⅝	8⅝	NiaMP 1.24	7	123	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
113¾	98½	NiM pf 11.75		z100	112	111½	112	+ 1
81½	63	NiaM pf7.72		z170	80½	79	80	
39	29	NiaM pf 3.60		z120	39	38	39	
15	1	NiaShr 1.13e		130	12¼	12¼	12¼	
17⅝	11⅝	NL Ind 1	8	224	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ⅛
18½	12⅝	NLT Cp .60	7	330	18⅝	17⅝	18	
77⅞	55⅝	NorflkWn 5	9	71	73⅝	73	73⅝	— 1⅛
17⅞	12⅝	Norlin .25	5	x27	17⅝	17	17	— ⅛
33	10⅝	Norris 1.40	7	74	32⅝	31⅝	32⅝	+ ⅝
44⅝	24⅝	NoACoal .90	8	7	38	37⅝	38	
10⅝	4⅝	NoAmMt 1e	9	297	6⅝	6½	6½	
26⅝	12⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	15	135	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅝
3⅝	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	7	87	3	2⅝	2⅝	
11	6⅝	NoesHUt 1.02	8	277	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	vjNoCen Ry		z50	6	6	6	+ ⅛
33⅝	22⅝	NothnEl .68		33	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	9⅝	NorllGas 2	8	59	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
24¼	19½	NoIlG pf1.90		3	24¼	24¼	24¼	
19⅝	13⅝	NIndPS 1.36	9	76	19½	18⅝	19⅝	
44⅝	28⅝	NorNGs 1.76	8	224	43⅝	42⅝	43	— 1
28⅝	15⅝	NoStPw 1.94	9	127	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
113	100	NSP pf 10.36		z90	112	112	112	
49⅝	41½	NSPw pf4.11		z50	49⅝	49	49	+ ½
44	37	NSPw pf3.80		z100	43	43	43	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Northat .50e	71	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	22	Northrop Cp	6	52	26	25⅝	25½	— ⅛
39	23⅝	Nrthp pf1.45		1	39	39	39	
30⅝	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	15	371	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
48	34	NwtBnc 1.70	10	33	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	24	NwtEnrgy 2	4	105	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	18⅝	NwtEnr cf 2	4	31	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— 1
40¼	18⅝	NwtInd 1.75	4	429	40⅝	39⅝	40	+ ⅛
19	8½	Nwstind wt		36	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
119½	59	Nwind pfA5		58	120	116	119	+ ⅝
118½	60	Nwind pfC5		9	120	116	120	+ 3¼
89	48½	NwtInpf4.20		59	90	88	89½	+ 1⅞
12½	7⅝	NwMuL .95e	15	27	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅛
46	27½	NwtStW 1.20	12	12	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	20½	Norton 1.70	8	18	31½	31⅝	31½	+ ⅛
24⅝	16⅝	NorSim .50b	12	798	22⅝	22⅝	22½	— ⅛
54	29⅝	NortS pf1.60		220	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
26¼	10⅝	NucorCp .28	6	51	23¼	23	23⅛	
12½	5⅝	NVF 1.77t	4	220	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		O						
11½	5½	Oak Ind .48	11	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	7⅝	OakiteP .92	9	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	OccidPet 1	5	751	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅝
12½	5⅝	OccidPet wt		139	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
70⅝	42	OccidPt pf 4		12	55⅝	54⅝	55	
73	48⅝	OccP pf3.60		23	54⅝	54	54⅝	
23⅝	19	OccP pf2.50		36	23½	23⅝	23⅝	
36	22½	OccP pf2.16		3	28½	28	28	
21⅝	13½	OgdenCo 1	4	90	19½	18⅝	19¼	
32¼	23	Ogdn pf1.87		32	30	29⅝	29⅝	
19½	12½	OhioEd 1.66	9	197	18⅝	18	18½	
111½	102¾	OhE pf 10.48		z100	108½	108½	108½	
52	42	OhEd pf4.56		y50	50	50	50	
123⅞	107	OhP pfA 14		z290	119	118½	118½	
75	63	OPwB pf7.60		z50	75	75	75	
13⅝	8⅝	OKC Cp .80	5	x10	11⅝	11	11⅝	
25⅛	17⅝	OklaGE 1.44	12	51	22	21⅝	21⅝	
11½	9⅝	OkIGE pf.80		z110	10½	10½	10½	
25⅝	17⅝	OklaNG 1.80	8	19	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
42	34⅝	OlinCp 1.82	8	131	40⅝	39⅝	40	
32⅝	18⅝	Olinkraft 1	10	91	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
19½	7⅝	Omark .68	5	x8	12	11⅝	12	
13½	7¼	Oneida .76	7	20	13⅝	13	13⅝	
16	10	Opelika 1	8	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
15⅛	7½	OranRk 1.28	6	38	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
16½	3⅝	Orange .18	11	182	13⅝	12½	12½	
44½	24¼	OtisElv 2.20	8	18	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
34⅝	11	OutMar 1.20	16	x50	32¼	32	32	
17⅝	8	OutletCo .75	6	22	16¼	16	16	
23⅝	9	OvenItT .80	14	28	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
15⅝	8¼	OverSh .20b	4	17	12¼	11¾	12	
57	25¼	OwensCn .88	19	137	54¼	53	53	
60¼	32	OwenIll 1.72	10	44	56½	58¼	58½	
97⅝	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		16	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	
23	7¼	Oxirdind .68	6	x19	20⅝	20	20⅝	
		P - Q						
14⅝	11½	PacAS 1.20a		22	13½	13¼	13½	
23½	18⅝	PacGas 1.88	8	699	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
19	14⅝	PacLig 1.68	8	45	18⅝	18¼	18½	
30⅝	24½	PacLumbr 1	18	x33	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
30⅝	18⅝	PacPetrl .80	11	14	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	
21½	14⅝	PacPw 1.76	10	161	21¼	21	21⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	34	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
76½	69	PacTT pf 6		z20	76½	76½	76½	
9⅝	2⅝	PaineW .80e	5	244	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15½	8⅝	PaiW pf1.30		37	15⅝	14⅝	15	
7	2⅝	PalmBc .25	6	117	6⅝	6½	6½	
9⅝	3	Pamida .10e	11	190	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6	2	PanAm Air		1334	5⅝	5½	5½	
35⅝	26⅝	PanEP 2.10	7	x275	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Papercft .60	7	35	11⅝	10⅝	11	
15⅝	8⅝	Pargasinc 1	9	32	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅝	15⅝	Parker Drill	5	140	20¼	19⅝	20	
26½	13¼	ParHan 1.12	8	24	26½	26	26	
19⅝	16⅝	ParkPen .40	8	21	13⅝	12⅝	13	
48¼	14	Pasco 27c	11	21	22	22	22	
21⅝	6½	Payls nw .40	10	32	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
22	9½	PeabGa .10e	11	47	19	18½	18½	
2⅝	1⅛	Penn Cent		1960	2½	1⅝	2	
7⅝	3⅝	PenDix .24b	12	44	5⅝	5⅛	5	
63¼	36½	Penney 1.16	28	462	54⅝	53⅝	53	
21⅝	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.88	7	70	21	20⅝	21	
120	105	PaPLt pf 13		z180	119⅝	119⅝	119	
111½	100¼	PaPLt pf 11		z100	110	110	110	
93½	79	PaPL pf8.60		z50	94	94	94	
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z250	87	86	86	
86	69	PaPL pf8.00		z130	86	86	86	
52	44⅝	PaPL pf4.50		z300	51	50⅝	50	
36⅝	17⅝	Pennwlt 1.48	11	157	36	35⅝	36	
54	31	Penwl pf2.50		2	53	53	53	
25⅝	18⅝	Penwl pf1.60		8	24½	24	24	
27⅝	17	Pennzol 1.20	8	1135	25¼	24⅝	24	
84¼	68½	Pennz pfB 8		8	84	84	84	
7⅝	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	133	20	6⅝	6⅝	6	
28½	30¼	PeopleGas 3	7	82	36⅝	36⅛	36	
76½	40⅝	PepsiCo 1.60	18	160	74⅝	73⅝	74	
30	16	PerkElm .30	24	68	26⅝	26½	26	
28	16⅝	Pet Inc 1.50	8	16	26⅝	26⅝	26	
15½	11	Petinc pf 1		1	14	14	14	
15⅝	6¼	PeterPl .80a	13	x10	15⅝	15⅝	15	
74½	34	PetrieS .80a	21	5	72⅝	72⅝	72	
25⅛	8⅝	Petrolan .50	9	45	24⅝	24½	24	
50	18⅝	Petrol pf1.37		2	49	49	49	
23⅝	16½	Petrlm 2.55e		14	22	21⅝	21	
36⅝	23⅝	Pfizer .768	14	498	29⅝	28⅝	28	
42⅝	29	PhelpD 2.20	18	166	42⅝	41⅝	41	
17	14½	PhilaEl 1.64	9	252	16⅝	16⅝	16	
96	74	PhilE pf9.50		z120	95⅝	93	93	
71½	57	PhilaEl pf 7		z50	71	71	71	
15⅝	10¼	PhilaSub .80	8	x20	14⅝	14¼	14	
59⅝	45⅝	PhilMorr 1	15	581	56	55⅝	55	
4	2	Philips Ind		43	5	4⅝	4	
68⅝	37	PhillPet 1.40	13	663	58	56⅝	56	
10	3⅝	PhRVnH .40	26	16	9⅝	9⅝	9	
18⅝	7⅝	Pickwik .24e	9	47	18⅝	18	18	
17⅞	9¼	PiedNG 1.40	7	7	17⅝	17⅝	17	
7¼	2⅝	Pier 1 Impr		36	6⅝	6½	6	
44⅝	35½	Plllsbury 1	13	250	38⅝	38⅝	38	
36⅝	19½	Pioner 1.20b	9	427	35	33⅝	33	
20⅝	11½	PitneyB .60	8	176	16⅝	16½	16	
28	13½	PittFrg .80b	7	7	20	19⅝	19	
39½	28	Pittstn .80a	7	748	37⅝	36	36	
28⅝	15¼	PizzaHt .63e	14	221	27⅝	26⅝	26	
5⅝	1⅝	Plan Resrch	8	10	3⅝	3⅝	3	
4⅝	2⅛	Playboy .12		71	3⅝	3⅝	3	
16⅝	6⅝	Plessey .86e	7	5	14⅝	14⅝	14	
7⅝	3⅝	PNB MR .40	21	16	6⅝	6⅝	6	
43½	15	Polaroid .32	27	1567	39⅝	38⅝	38	
19⅝	3⅝	Ponderosa	46	121	19½	18⅝	18	
19⅞	8⅝	PopeTal .70	15	15	19½	19⅝	19	
20½	13⅝	Portec 1b	5	58	20⅝	20⅝	20	
18⅝	10⅝	PotrGE 1.58	9	72	18⅝	18⅝	18	
110½	99½	PoG pf 11.50		z390	110½	109½	109	
60½	23⅝	Potlch 1.50	13	68	60⅝	59	59	
13⅝	10	PotmEl 1.16	11	262	13	12⅝	12	
67	50	PotEl pf5.50		z160	56⅝	56⅝	56	
49⅝	41	PotEl pf4.50		z250	48½	48½	48	
45	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z100	45	45	45	
44	24⅝	PPG In 1.80	10	711	43⅝	42⅝	42	
12⅝	6	Premier .36	8	24	11⅝	11½	11	
16⅝	10	Premr pf.90		12	15⅝	15⅝	15	
100⅝	78⅝	ProctGam 2	21	236	90	88½	88	
10⅛	5⅝	ProdRsh .40	19	1	10⅛	10⅛	10	
38⅝	18⅝	Proler 1.40	3		73⅝	34⅝	34	
7⅝	3⅝	PSA Inc		35	7½	7	7	
17¼	12¼	PSvCol 1.30	8	185	17	16⅝	16	
20¼	12	PSvEG 1.72	9	165	19⅝	19⅝	19	
119½	104	PSE pf 12.25		z20	118¼	118¼	118	
102½	82	PSEG pf9.62		z20	102½	102½	102	
89½	64	PSEG pf7.80		z1970	89	89	89	
55½	45	PSEG pf5.28		z20	57	57	57	
44¼	34	PSEG pf4.18		z150	43	43	43	
44	34	PSEG pf4.08		z10	45	45	45	
27⅝	26⅝	PSEG pf2.43		13	27	26⅝	26	
43⅝	29⅝	P SvInd 2.72	12	214	41⅝	41	41	
13½	11	PSInd pf1.08		z20	13	13	13	
20¼	11½	PSvNH 1.80	7	7	19⅝	19½	19	
29	24½	PSNH pf2.75		z120	28⅝	28⅝	28	
21¼	11⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	45	20	19⅝	19	
9½	3	Pubickr Ind	19	54	5⅝	5⅝	5	
4⅝	2½	Pueblo Int		42	3⅝	3⅝	3	
5⅝	2⅝	PuerRl Cem		20	5⅝	5⅝	5	
30⅝	16⅝	PugSPL 2.36	6	21	29⅝	29⅝	29	
34	23	Pullmn 1.20	9	320	33¼	32⅝	32	
16⅝	7⅝	PurexCp .96	9	89	16½	15⅝	15	
5⅝	1⅝	Purlin Fash		58	5	4⅝	4	
42	17⅝	Purolfr 1.04	13	79	40⅝	39⅝	39	
28⅝	12⅝	QuakOat .84	13	353	26⅝	26½	26	
107	99	QuaO pf9.56		z320	105¼	105	105	
69	33⅝	QukOat pf 3		3	68	67⅝	67	
26¼	15	QuakStO .78	12	30	19⅝	19	19	
7½	4	Questor .01r	31	14	7⅝	7⅝	7	
		R						
52¼	36	RalstonPu 1	16	241	47⅝	47		
5⅞	2½	Ramada Inn	17	397	4⅝	4½		
10	6⅛	Rancoin .40		15	8⅝	8½		
8¼	4⅝	Rapid Am		62	6⅝	6⅝		
31⅝	17¼	Raybest 1.50	5	12	31	30⅝		
22⅝	7¼	Raymint .56	6	40	17⅝	17½		
59⅝	25¼	Raytheon 1	11	281	51¼	50½		
26¾	10⅝	RCA 1	18	1341	26¼	24⅞		
65⅞	39	RCA cvpf 4		47	65⅝	65		
43	33⅝	RCA pf 3.50		z70	42¼	42½		
3⅝	1¼	vjReadg Co		96	2¼	2		
3½	1⅛	vjReadg 1pf		8	2⅛	2⅛		
3½	1	vjReadg 2pf		23	2⅛	2		
27	14⅝	ReadBat .40	4	207	18⅝	18⅛		
4½	1⅞	Redman Ind		154	3½	3⅜		
14⅞	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	5	22	13⅝	13⅝		
29⅛	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	8	7	28⅝	28⅛		
15⅝	16	ReichCh .66	6	116	14⅛	13⅝		
9⅝	4½	Reliab St .64	9	60	9⅝	9⅛		
24⅝	10¼	ReliantEl 1	10	88	24⅝	23⅝		
10	4¼	Relian Grp		70	8⅞	8⅝		
16⅞	7⅝	RelGrp pfC		24	13⅝	13⅝		
18⅝	10¼	RelGrp pfB		6	17⅝	17¼		
14⅝	5⅝	Republic Cp	7	19	8⅝	8⅛		
12	8⅝	RepFinS .80	7	1	11½	11⅝		
3⅛	⅝	RepMtg Inv		1	1⅝	1⅝		
35⅞	22⅞	RepStl 1.60	8	244	35	34⅝		
10⅝	4⅝	ResrvOil .16	8	337	9⅝	9		
45¼	17⅛	RevcoDS .40	27	444	43⅝	43⅛		
14½	6	Rever Copp		69	9⅝	9⅝		
81½	47⅝	Revlon 1.40	19	71	76⅛	75⅝		
5½	2⅝	Rexham .20	8	62	5⅝	5⅛		
26½	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.20	6	x58	25⅞	25⅝		
39	22¾	Rexn pf2.36		3	38	38		
67	49½	Reynln 3.08	9	232	63⅝	63		
77	52½	Reyln pf2.25		19	73⅝	73¼		
35¼	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	9	436	33⅝	32⅝		
72¾	44½	ReyM pf4.50		12	71½	71		
12⅝	7	ReySec .40a	8	x92	12¼	11⅞		
12¼	8	Richardsn 1	14	15	11	10⅞		
25½	13⅞	RichMer .64	13	x53	25¼	24⅞		
14⅞	9⅛	Richmnd .80	13	66	13⅝	13¼		
29½	10¼	RiegelT 1.50	6	94	27⅝	26		
18⅝	8	RioGren .60	8	36	17	16⅝		
11	7⅛	RioGr pf.80		11	11	10⅝		
19⅝	4⅛	Rite Aid .76	8	360	17⅝	17⅛		
24⅞	11½	RivienF .96	11	16	22⅝	22		
18⅝	9	Robshaw .70	23	15	17⅝	17⅛		
26½	13¼	Robrtsn 1.50	5	48	26	25⅝		
15⅝	9	Robins .28a	11	x130	12	11		
17⅝	10⅝	RochG 1.28b	7	48	16⅛	15⅝		
110½	103	RochG pf 11		z700	111	110½		
14⅝	9⅝	RochTel .80	12	109	14½	14		
14⅛	4⅝	Rockowr .64	8	78	13⅝	13⅝		
29	18⅞	Rockwlint 2	9	143	28⅞	28⅝		
26	17	RkInt pf1.35		2	25⅝	25⅛		
86½	46½	RohmH 1.28	38	30	69¼	68⅝		
11	4¼	Rohr Ind		106	5½	5⅛		
27⅛	11⅛	Rollins .30	7	28	26	26		
8⅛	4	Ronson Cp	53	26	5⅜	5¼		
19	9⅝	Roper 1.20	3	18	18⅛	17⅝		
25¼	17⅝	RorerA .94	11	214	22¼	21⅝		
48⅛	23	Rosario .40b	12	52	27⅝	27⅛		
37⅝	19¾	Rowan .20	4	116	27⅝	26⅝		
19⅝	8⅝	RoyCCol .72	14	72	18⅝	18⅛		
46	24½	RoyID 3.26e	5	538	45⅝	45¼		
7½	3⅝	RoylInd .45t	10	55	7	6⅝		
7⅛	3⅛	RTE Cp .16	68	25	6⅝	6½		
27¾	14	Rubbrm .40	25	x14	26⅝	26		
25⅝	11	Rucker .30	5	263	19¼	19		
14½	5⅞	RussTog .76	29	29	13⅛	12⅝		
11⅞	3⅝	Ryder Sys		454	11⅝	10⅝		
		S						
41¾	25	SabineR .60	11	50	38⅝	38¼		
3⅝	1½	Safegrd Ind	6	42	3⅛	3⅛		
52¾	34⅝	SafewyStr 2	10	186	46¼	45⅝		
11⅞	3	SageCp .07e	9	x96	11⅝	11		
45¾	26½	StJoMin 1.20	11	64	44	43¼		
13⅝	8⅝	StJoLtP 1.12	8	12	13	12½		
30	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	15	19	29¾	28⅝		
11⅞	9⅛	StPaulS .96a		33	11⅝	11⅛		
44½	19½	StRegP 1.52	7	324	44	43⅝		
8⅝	3½	Salant .24b	15	42	8⅝	8		
13⅝	10	SanDGs 1.20	13	125	12⅞	12⅝		
10⅝	2⅛	Sandrs Asso	20	172	9	8⅝		
14¼	5⅝	SJuanR .99t	7	25	9⅝	8⅝		
36¾	24¼	SFeInd 1.80	8	1077	36⅛	35⅝		
10⅛	7	SFeInd pf.50		7	9⅞	9⅞		
35⅞	18⅛	SanFeInt .30	8	54	23⅝	23⅛		
14	5⅝	SargWel .40	8	33	11⅝	11⅛		
5⅝	3	Saul REst		76	3⅝	3⅝		
9⅝	4⅝	SavanE .45e	5	24	9½	9⅝		
12⅞	10⅝	SavEl pf1.28		8	12½	12⅝		
4½	1⅝	Sav A Stop		10	3⅝	3⅝		
9¼	3	SavOnDr .30	15	25	8⅝	8⅝		
9⅞	1⅛	SavinB Mch	44	64	8⅝	8⅛		
6⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	10	411	5⅞	5⅝		
3⅞	1⅝	SCA Svc		102	3	2¾		

(Continued on Page 10.)

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7-8, 1976

Despite Possible Rise in U.S.
British Banks Reduce Interest Rates Again

[LO]NDON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—[Brit]ish interest rates dropped an[other] notch today despite uncer[tainty] about the future course of [short]-term U.S. interest rates.

[Tod]ay's reductions comprised [a cut] to 9.5 per cent from 10 per [cent] in the base lending rates of [m]ajor commercial banks, and [in th]e minimum lending rate of [the B]ank of England.

[It] was the fourth consecutive [wee]k that the central bank's [ra]te has been reduced, bring[ing it] to its lowest level since 1972.

[It] was also the second con[secuti]ve week that the commercial [banks'] base rates have been re[duced]. The most creditworthy [cust]omers of the commercial [banks] can usually borrow at 1 percentage point above [the b]ase rate.

[The] commercial banks also re[duced] to 5 per cent from 6 per [cent] the interest they pay on [depo]sit accounts and on deposits [of u]p to seven days' notice of [withdr]awal.

[Fran]k Weyer, senior general [manag]er of Barclays Bank Ltd., [said] the continuing drop in [money] market interest rates has [allowe]d the bank to reduce its [r]ate further.

"We have been able to pitch our base rate below 10 per cent only once before in the past 2 1/2 years," he said. "We hope this movement will encourage industrial companies to take up more of their agreed borrowing limits."

In London's money market, inter-bank rates for one-month sterling deposits were 9 1/16-3/16 at today's close compared with 9 1/4-3/8 at yesterday's close and 9 13/16-15/16 a week earlier.

Despite the decline in sterling interest rates, sterling held up reasonably well today, closing in London at $2.0267 compared with $2.0280 in New York late yesterday.

Several financial analysts said they were surprised that the British authorities have allowed interest rates to come down sharply at a time when there is speculation about a possible early upturn in U.S. interest rates.

The British authorities have pursued a policy of maintaining a wide differential between sterling interest rates and overseas rates to keep international funds in sterling.

Two bankers said they will be closely monitoring short-term U.S. interest rates next week for their potential impact on sterling.

One monetary analyst said he believes the British authorities will allow the differential between short-term U.S. and British interest rates to narrow, if necessary, to achieve their aim of lower British rates.

He acknowledged that such a development would put pressure on sterling, but he said he believes the British authorities are prepared to see sterling move lower.

[Fr]ench Firm [Sh]owed Loss [Du]ring 1975

[PAR]IS, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—[Rhône]-Poulenc SA, holding com[pany] of France's largest chemical [group,] today reported provisional [1]975 losses of 800 million [francs] ($179 million).

[Con]solidated turnover in the [year] totaled about 17.7 billion [francs,] Rhône-Poulenc said, down [... per] cent from the 20.354 bil[lion] francs recorded a year [earlier].

[Rhô]ne-Poulenc said it has post[poned] the start of its 1976 invest[ment] program until there is [an indic]ation of a revival in the [econom]y.

[It n]oted that while there had [been] a noticeable improvement [in vol]ume output, that of prices [was st]ill weak. It said the board [will] review the situation next [...], when it would also decide [on ear]nings distribution.

[The] Rhône-Poulenc group post[ed] earnings of 1.04 billion [francs] in 1974 and paid a net [divide]nd of 10.50 francs a share.

[The] company said that its op[erating] results will "only very [partial]ly" cover allowances for [...] 1.3 billion francs (against [... mill]ion in 1974).

[Rhô]ne-Poulenc said its indebt[edness] increased in 1975 by 1.9 [billion] francs to 7.5 billion francs, [of wh]ich around three-quarters [is] of medium and long-term [...].

[The] chemical group said the [econom]ic recession had affected [its che]mical activities as well as [its art]ificial and synthetic textile [sector,] which went through [...] crises.

[It n]oted that on average its [plants] had been working at only [... per] cent of capacity during [the ye]ar, and that the crisis had [been s]o great that it had been [forced] to reduce work hours, cut [...] costs and postpone non[-essenti]al investments.

[It s]aid that despite a certain [improv]ement in October and De[cember], the second half of 1975 [had n]ot produced an expected [upturn] in the company's results, [partly] due to increased costs [and th]e deterioration of selling [prices] in most sectors up until [the las]t few months.

[IRS] Offers Help [Wit]h Tax Returns

[PAR]IS, Feb. 6 (IHT).—The [U.S. In]ternal Revenue Service re[ports] that tax assistors will be [availab]le in major European ci[ties to] help Americans prepare [their f]ederal income tax returns. [Anyo]ne requiring assistance [should] contact the U.S. Embassy, [Consul]ate or Mission in their [area fo]r times and places.

[Follo]wing is a list of cities and [dates fo]r the service:

[...]..... March 8 through March 8
[...]..... March 15 through April 2
[...]va......................... Feb. 13
[...]........ Now through Feb. 9
[...]..... March 10 through March 12
[...]........ Now through June 17
[...]..... March 4 through March 11
[...].. March 25 through March 26
[...]gen March 17 through March 22
[...]..... April 4 through April 7
[...]..... March 12 through March 16
[...]..... Feb. 11 through Feb. 25
[...]..... March 15 through March 19
[...]..... Feb. 25 through March 3
[...]..... March 12 through March 16
[...]................................ Feb. 27
[...]..... March 2 through March 3
[...]..... Feb. 11 through Feb. 12
[...]..... March 29 through March 31
[...]........ Now through June 17
[...]........ Now through Feb. 9
[...]..... Feb. 17 through Feb. 19
[...]..... March 18 through March 24
[...]..... March 4 through March 11
[...]..... Feb. 9 through Feb. 13
[...]........ Now through June 17
[...]........ Now through June 17
[...]..... Feb. 17 through Feb. 20
[...]..... Feb. 26 through March 2
[...]........ Now through March 22
[...] April 12 through June 17
[...]..... Feb. 17 through Feb. 25
[...]niki... March 16 through March 19
[...]..... Feb. 20 through Feb. 25
[...]........ Now through Feb. 12
[...]..... March 3 through March 9

Paul Vonckx jr.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Paul Vonckx jr., vice-president, has been appointed general manager of First National Bank of Boston in the United Kingdom. Mr. Vonckx succeeds Peter Read, who returns to the bank's head office in Boston to assume the position of senior vice-president responsible for the national division west. Mr. Vonckx was a vice-president in the bank's national division in Boston. Charles Gifford, vice-president, has been appointed head of the bank's credit loan division in the United Kingdom, replacing Mr. Vonckx in that capacity.

* * *

R. J. Reynolds Tobacco International SA, of Geneva, has appointed Herman Haerri president.

* * *

Suliman Olayan, a Saudi Arabian businessman, has been appointed a non-executive director of Amex Bank, the London-based merchant banking subsidiary of American Express Co.

'Central Banks' Central Bank' Gets a New Economic Official

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS.—It's one of those invisible jobs in the rarefied atmosphere of monetary affairs where power is measured more by what you can't see than what you can—economic adviser and head of the monetary and economic department of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, sometimes referred to as a central bankers' central bank.

Milton Gilbert, an American economist from Philadelphia who has held the job for 15 years, has retired. His place has been taken by Alexandre Lamfalussy, a 46-year-old Belgian banker and economics professor at Louvain University.

The position, as exercised by Mr. Gilbert and his predecessor, the late Per Jacobson, who went on to become managing director of the International Monetary Fund, is one of great influence in the realms of international monetary cooperation.

Prof. Lamfalussy, and the dozen economists on his staff, produce the annual report of the BIS, a weighty tome, in the traditions of the Summa Theologica, recapitulating just about every monetary event worth knowing, and then some of the preceding 12 months.

This is the part of the job that shows. The report is widely discussed, especially its conclusions, which almost always signal potential dangers—for instance when there was excessive accumulation of dollars in foreign central banks in the late 1960s or more recently when floating exchange rates drove the dollar to excessively low values in terms of other currencies.

A crusty man with a tart wit, Mr. Gilbert speaks with what many foreigners call a Brooklyn accent even though as a born Philadelphian he has never lived in New York City. He livens up most monetary forums he attends with his penchant for asking embarrassing questions.

During the long and acerbic gold debates in the late 1960s and early 1970s, Mr. Gilbert enraged Washington representatives by repeatedly plugging the line that an official price increase would be good for the world and good for the United States as well. Normally the arguments were concealed in closed chambers. But in 1970 at an American Bankers Association conference the tiff spilled over to include a gallery of newsmen with Paul Volcker, then Under Secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, goaded into defending the official view.

Prof. Lamfalussy, more conservatively oriented and less outspoken, began his career as an economist with the Banque de Bruxelles, Belgium's second-biggest bank, which is now merged with the Banque Lambert and named the Banque Bruxelles Lambert. He became managing director of the new bank and a member of its executive committee. He had also been a lecturer at the University of Louvain since 1965 and this year was named a professor.

Born in the Hungarian village of Kapuvar, near the Austrian border, Mr. Lamfalussy did graduate work at Oxford in Britain where he won his doctorate and wrote a dissertation, later published by Macmillan, on the economics of growth. He was a guest lecturer at Yale in 1961-62, taking over the classes of Professor Henry Wallich, now a governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who was on sabbatical at the time. He had been invited by Yale Professor Robert Triffin, a former Louvain professor.

He described himself as an "eclectic" economist, meaning that he chooses what he thinks is the best from any of multiple doctrines. "I am neither a doctrinaire monetarist, nor a simple-minded Keynesian," he said. "I think you must adapt your analysis to circumstances."

The new BIS official said he was convinced that, given the shifting balance-of-payments structures, the sharp changes in the terms of trade and the widely differing rates of inflation in the world these days, "managed floating [of currencies] is the only possible solution." He termed today's trends in exchange rates "basically right," and added that while there will continue to be fluctuations, some "slight" efforts at stabilisation may be "proper."

Doubts Rise On Validity of Money Data

Fed's Two Measures On Divergent Path

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported yesterday that the two principal measures of the nation's money supply had traced divergent patterns in the latest statement week.

The Fed's report, closely watched by economists and money-market analysts, provided support for the growing theory that the traditional method of gauging monetary growth might be losing validity.

The Fed said that currency in circulation plus checking-account balances, the monetary aggregate known as M-1, fell $400 million in the week ended Jan. 28, while M-2, a broader indicator that also includes time deposits at commercial banks, increased $1.9 billion.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, had said Tuesday in congressional testimony that M-1 had become increasingly difficult to interpret and that M-2 might be a more useful measure of money-supply trends.

For various reasons, some of the money supply that used to be in M-1 has apparently shifted into M-2. For example, corporations were empowered to maintain savings accounts as of last November, and there has been increasing use of savings accounts in general in states that permit thrift institutions to offer check-writing privileges to customers.

Funds that have shifted into savings accounts and therefore into M-2 were previously held in checking accounts and were counted as part of M-1. Thus, analysts suggest that the failure of M-1 to meet the Fed's growth goals may lack significance.

According to the Fed's weekly report yesterday, M-1 grew only 3 per cent, on a seasonally-adjusted basis, in the latest statistical quarter-year and was up only 2.5 per cent in the latest half-year.

Mr. Burns outlined the Fed's M-1 growth target as a range of 4 1/4 per cent to 7 1/2 per cent between the third quarter of last year and the third quarter of this year.

Meanwhile, M-2 grew at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 8.2 per cent in the latest quarter-year and 6.6 per cent in the latest half-year, according to the New York Fed. The Fed's target for M-2 growth is a range of 7 1/3 per cent to 10 per cent between last year's fourth quarter and this year's fourth quarter.

Robert Ortner, senior vice-president and economist for the New York Federal Reserve Bank, noted that February tended to be a fairly slow month for money-supply growth, although he said he was surprised that M-1 had declined in the latest statement week.

Canada, Europe Stocks
Canadian and European stock prices as well as European commodity prices will be found on Page 7.

Bankruptcies in Britain Set a Record Last Year

LONDON, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Last year was a record for bankruptcies and company liquidations in Britain, figures published by the Department of Trade showed today.

The figures set the number of bankruptcies at 7,294, and there were 5,396 company liquidations, an increase of almost 50 per cent over the previous year.

The contrast with 1973 is even more striking. In that year, there were 3,917 bankruptcies and 2,576 company liquidations.

The final quarter of 1975 brought 1,460 company liquidations, seasonally adjusted, which was 5 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 27 per cent higher than in the same period of 1974.

The 1,770 receiving orders made in the last quarter of 1975 represented a fall of about 7 per cent compared with the previous quarter, but was an increase of about 8 per cent over the fourth quarter of 1974.

The figures show that there had been a sharp rise in the number of insolvencies since the middle of 1973.

Although the number of receiving orders generally levelled off during 1975, there is no sign at present of any levelling off in the number of company liquidations.

U.S. Airlines Had a Deficit Of $87 Million Last Year

By Steven Rattner

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Rising fuel prices, costly strikes and proliferating fare discounts drove U.S. airlines into a near record deficit last year, according to recently released year-end statements.

Nearly all the 11 trunk carriers posted declines, and the total deficit is estimated at $87 million, second only to 1970's $100.8-million loss. In 1974, the group earned $250.8 million.

The only carrier to report an improvement for the year was Pan American World Airways, which said yesterday that both its fourth-quarter and annual losses had narrowed. Northwest Orient Airlines has not yet reported.

But the enormous losses at Pan Am, Trans World Airlines and Eastern Air Lines have intensified those carriers' problems. Both Pan Am and Eastern have stretched out debt repayments and TWA has omitted some dividend and interest payments, all of which are cumulative.

In the case of Pan Am and TWA the principal problem has been far-flung international routes, highly competitive on the most profitable segments, combined with higher fuel costs abroad.

As for the rest of the carriers, American Airlines is troubled by excessive purchases of wide-bodied jumbo jets, while United Air Lines and National Airlines are both struggling to shake off the effects of passenger-diverting strikes late last year.

During the first part of 1975 the recession cut passenger traffic for all the lines. Traffic for the entire year, strengthened by a 7.2-per-cent increase in the fourth quarter, still managed to grow only 1.5 per cent—a minuscule amount for the high-growth airline industry.

In addition, fuel costs continued to soar another 30 per cent in 1975 after doubling the year before.

The only across-the-board domestic fare increase in 1975 was 3 per cent last Nov. 15, and despite calls in many quarters for higher fares, a proliferation of discount fares has sent passenger yields plummeting.

At TWA, the average domestic passenger mile flown last December produced only 7.04 cents in revenue, down from 7.51 cents for the same month a year earlier.

Lloyds' Net Up, Rights Issue Set

LONDON, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—Lloyds Bank Ltd. today reported a higher profit for 1975 and announced plans to raise £74 million through a rights issue.

Post-tax profit for 1975 rose to £42.1 million from £39.4 million the previous year.

Lloyd set a final dividend of 4.0203 pence a share, making a total for the year of 7.3973 pence, up from 6.9318 pence.

The new Lloyds shares will be allotted on the basis of one new share for every 4 held at a price of 310 pence a share, and one new share for every £14 of 7.5 per cent convertible subordinated unsecured loan stock dated 1984.

NYSE Prices Plunge For 2d Day in Row

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (IHT).—Led by sharp declines in shares of natural gas companies, New York Stock Exchange prices fell along a broad front today for the second day in a row.

It marked the worst back-to-back hammering for the market in the new year, and interrupted a surge which earlier in the week had carried the Dow Jones industrial average to a 27-month high.

Profit-taking and worry that the slide in interest rates may have reached bottom were regarded as the major depressants for the market.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 9.91 points to 954.90 on top of a loss of 11.81 points yesterday. The index was off 10.15 at 3 o'clock today.

Over twice as many shares showed losses as gains.

Volume totaled 27.36 million shares compared with 33.78 million yesterday.

Dragging down the "gas" stocks was disappointment in the House vote yesterday which would lift price controls on only small independent producers of natural gas.

Until yesterday it was believed that the House members favoring decontrol were in command of enough votes to pass a measure similar to the one passed in the Senate last year.

The Senate bill would have ended price controls on underground natural gas and phased out controls on off-shore gas within five years.

"From the looks of things now we won't get natural gas legislation this year," said one market analyst.

Among the hardest hit natural gas issues were Superior Oil down 15 1/2 to 176, Houston Natural Gas 4 to 57, and Mesa Petroleum 2 5/8 to 23 3/8.

Also in reverse gear were Halliburton down 5 1/8 to 157 3/8, Atlantic Richfield 1 1/4 to 87 1/8, and Cities Service 1 5/8 to 44.

U.S. Steel lost 1 5/8 to 78 1/8, while Inspiration Consolidated Copper surrendered 2 to 23 3/4.

The latter omitted the quarterly dividend.

But Teledyne, a strong feature, jumped 6 1/4 to 38. It said it will offer to purchase shares of its common stock at $40 each. Some analysts were surprised at the offer and revised upwards their earnings estimates for the company this year.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in moderately active trading. The Amex index fell 0.78 to 97.16.

Houston Oil & Minerals dropped 5/8 to 36 3/8.

Federal funds closed easier after the Federal Reserve moved to add reserves to the banking system, but Treasury bill yields firmed.

Dealers said the Fed bought Treasury bills outright for its own account, which puts long-term funds into the banking system.

Funds, which opened in the 4.75-per-cent range, and after moving fairly narrowly through the day, dipped moderately in late trading to close at 4.625 per cent following the Fed's activity.

In Chicago grain futures came under late profit-taking on the Board of Trade but closed with gains ranging from 1 1/4 to 3 1/2 cents.

Before the final bell, soybeans and wheat had posted gains of some 6 cents a bushel. Corn and oats were up about 2 to 3 cents a bushel. Meal futures closed about $1 a ton lower but oil gained some 50 points, or 1/2 cent a pound.

Consumer Price Rise Slows in OECD Area

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—Consumer prices in the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) slowed their increase to 9.2 per cent in 1975, compared with a rise of 10.6 per cent in 1974, the OECD announced today.

The organization said the improvement was due partly to moderately favorable seasonal factors and less unfavorable short-run food price movements as well as the postponement of controlled price increases in some countries.

For the month of December alone, prices in OECD countries rose at an overall average of 0.5 per cent, down from 0.6 per cent in November and 0.8 per cent in October.

Currency Reserves Decline in France

PARIS, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—French foreign currency reserves declined 1.27 billion francs ($284 million) in January to 99.71 billion francs, the Finance Ministry said today.

The loss, the first in six months, reflects repeated Bank of France interventions in foreign exchange markets in support of the franc.

Company Reports

Amax

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	251.70	261.40
Profits	32.89	29.07
Per Share	0.98	1.08
Share Diluted	0.92	1.01
Year		
Revenue	962.10	1,166.90
Profits	134.37	144.45
Per Share	4.43	5.47
Share Diluted	4.13	4.96

Anaconda

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	294.50	343.80
Profits	— 10.30	14.20
Per Share		0.64
Year		
Revenue	1,087.00	1,673.00
Profits	— 39.80	106.80
Per Share		4.83

— indicates loss

LTV Corp.

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,076.50	1,224.28
Profits	3.92	26.49
Per Share	0.30	2.46
Share Diluted	0.25	1.38
Year		
Revenue	4,312.46	4,768.01
Profits	13.14	111.69
Per Share	1.02	10.32
Share Diluted	0.87	5.70

North American Philips

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	392.80	338.00
Profits	13.98	3.41
Per Share	1.15	0.32
Year		
Revenue	1,409.80	994.60
Profits	31.02	29.21
Per Share	2.78	2.78

Utd. Merchants & Mfgrs.

Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	283.40	254.00
Profits	6.63	2.00
Per Share	1.12	0.34
Six Months		
Revenue	521.30	477.90
Profits	12.00	7.01
Per Share	2.03	1.19

Utd. Telecommunications

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	261.90	349.00
Profits	24.44	18.75
Per Share	0.51	0.42
Share Diluted	0.47	0.39
Year		
Revenue	967.60	960.30
Profits	77.54	66.19
Per Share	1.67	1.54
Share Diluted	1.55	1.44

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5 -5⅛	3¼-3½	⅝- ⅞	9¼- 9¾
1 M.	5⅛-5¼	3⅜-3⅝	⅞- ⅞	9⅝- 9⅞
3 M.	5⅜-5⅝	3½-3¾	1⅛-1⅜	9¾-10
6 M.	5 -5⅞	3¾-4	2⅛-2⅜	10¼-10½
1 Y.	6⅛-6⅜	4½-4¾	3⅛-3⅜	10¾-11

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Feb. 6, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	131.15	130.60	+1.85
Zurich	129.50	131.00	+2.125
Paris (12.50 kilo)	135.60	135.66	+2.36

US. dollars per ounce.

Interinvest Gold indexed Series "B" Bonds (n.v 1,000).
Indexed value 1,000
Value expressed in U.S. dollars.

Dischcredit X. — International Bankers.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Feb. 6, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bak and Trust		
Bankam	46⅛	46⅝
1st Bk Sy	42¼	43
1stEmp S	10¼	11
1st Wn F	1⅜	1⅞
Harif NC	12½	13¼
Midl Bks	20¼	21¼
Shaw Cp	21¼	22¼
U Va Bks	15¾	16¼
Va N Bnk	17¾	18¼
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	17¼	17¾
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5⅞	6⅝
AID Inc	7⅛	7½
AVM Cp	2½	3
Acushnt	19⅜	20⅛
Addisn W	9¼	9⅝
Adv Ros	2¼	2½
Alberis	7¼	8
Allco Inc	7¾	8¼
Allyn n	5⅝	6
A El Lab	1⅛	1½
Am Exp	39¼	39¾
Am Fini	6⅜	6¾
Am Furn	2⅞	3⅛
Am Greet	9⅞	10¼
Am Telev	19½	20¼
Am Weld	10	11
Amir Dv	¾	1
Anadite	6½	6⅞
Anheus B	34½	35
Ard May	2⅛	2⅜
ArkWtG	18⅜	18⅞
Arvide	6⅛	6¾
AsCC Rel	16½	17¼
AtlGas Lt	14½	14⅞
Baird Al	4⅛	4¾
Bang Hy	13⅛	14
Bkam Rll	7⅞	8⅛
Bassett F	19⅜	20
Bayls Mk	9⅛	9½
Beeline F	5⅛	5⅝
Belz Lab	42¼	43
Bibb Co	7½	8
Bird Son	92	95
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Bick Hills	21⅝	22½
Bonza Inl	2⅝	3½
Booz AH	7⅛	7⅝
Braden	4¼	4⅝
Brinks	9⅝	10⅛
Brks Sca	15¾	16
rwning	4⅝	4⅞
Buckb M	6⅛	6⅝
Buckeye	8	10⅛
Burn Sim	6	6½
CalWSv	27⅝	28¾
Campl Ch	2⅛	2½
Canrad H	⅝	1
Cap Swst	⅞	1⅛
Capin Air	3⅛	3½
Cap Tec	2	3
Care Cp	2¾	3½
CenVt PS	12¼	12¾
Chm Lea	9¼	10¼
Chess Ut	16¾	17¼
Chl Bridg	73½	75
Chitis Co	5⅛	5⅝

	Bid	Ask
ChrisSe	138½	142½
Circle F	2½	3⅛
CitznUt A	31⅜	32⅛
CitznUt B	28¾	29¼
Clark Mf	34	35
Clow Cp	7	7½
Colu Vent	1½	2¼
Com Clr	14⅜	15½
Coml Sh	23½	25
Comw Pa	26	26¾
Con Pap	52½	53½
Craw Co	10¼	11
Cross Co	14	14¾
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5⅞	6½
Data Dgn	2¼	2⅝
Data 100	8½	9
Dayt Inc	34½	36½
Decor In	2⅛	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	36¼	37¼
Delhi Oil	2⅞	3¼
DeLux C	24⅞	25½
Det CanT	12½	13½
Det InfBr	31	32
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	15	15¾
Dixn Cru	18½	19¼
Docutel	7⅞	8¼
Dollar G	10⅜	11
Dorch G	10¼	11
Dow Jone	29¾	30½
Doyle DB	17⅛	17¾
Dunkin D	6⅛	6½
Duriron	23¾	24¼
Eberln In	2⅞	3⅜
Econ Lab	30⅛	31⅜
ElPas El	11	11⅜
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5⅛	6
Elec Nucl	7½	8
Elec Mod	1⅝	2⅛
Energy C	3⅝	4⅛
Entwisll	3	3¾
Equty Oil	17¼	17¾
Ethan Al	18¾	19½
Fab Tek	1	1¼
Fingrht	4⅞	5
Fst Bost	22¾	23
Ficknor	12½	13
Fla WatU	4	4⅛
Forest O	16⅞	17¼
Frmigll	⅝	1
Fotomat	19	19⅜
Frkln Cp	3½	3⅞
Frnkln El	7⅞	8¼
Frpd Ice	22¾	23½
Gen RIEs	2⅝	3⅛
Gov EFin	9¼	10
Granh Cn	15¼	16
Green Mt	9⅝	10¼
Grey Adv	9	9½
Gulf Mtst	10½	11
Gyrodn	3	3½
Harper R	9⅝	10⅛
Henred F	18¾	19½
Holobm	1	1⅜
Hoover	12½	13
Horiz Res	1	2
Huds Pap	23	24
Hyatt Co	4⅝	5¼
Hyatt Inl	4⅛	4⅝
Ind Nucir	3⅛	3⅞
Infra Ind	1⅛	2¼
Interc En	7⅞	8½
Intrmk In	1⅝	2⅜
Intrmt G	6⅞	7¼
InBk Wsh	3⅝	4⅛
IaSou Ut	24½	25

	Bid	Ask
Jamsby	14	14¾
Jiffy Fds	⅝	1⅛
Joslyn M	14	14¾
KMS Ind	3⅛	3⅝
Kaisr Stl	41½	42½
KaiStl pf	16⅛	18⅛
Kalvar	2⅝	3
Kaman A	20¾	21½
Kampg A	9⅛	9⅝
Kata Grp	⅝	1
Kaysam	2⅛	2⅝
Kear Tr	6⅛	6½
Kelly Svc	15¾	16½
Keuff Ess	13¾	14¾
Keye Fib	16⅛	16⅞
Key CusF	9	9½
King Int	1⅝	1⅞
Knap Vos	15¼	16¼
Lance In	25¾	26½
Land Res	1	1⅜
Lin Bcast	12¼	13⅜
Log Etro	2½	3
Madisn G	13⅝	14⅛
Mal Rity	⅞	1⅛
Mallkrt	48	49
Manor C	1¼	2⅛
Marit Frt	2⅞	3⅛
Maul LP	7⅞	8⅛
McCor	37⅝	38
McQuay	13	13⅝
Measur	15½	16
Medtrn	31½	32½
Merid In	1⅝	2⅛
Mdisx W	13¾	14½
Midid Ca	1½	2⅛
Midw Gt	14¼	15¼
Millipr	51	53
Miner In	2½	3
Minn Gas	19⅝	20⅛
Miss Vl G	13⅝	14⅛
Mrs S Pie	17½	19
Mont Col	6⅛	6½
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	16	17
Motch M	3½	4½
Mot Club	2⅞	3⅜
Mueller	11¼	12¼
Narag Co	7½	8¼
Nat G&O	9½	10¼
Nat Lib	4½	4⅞
N SecRsh	4⅜	4⅞
Natnw Rl	3⅝	4⅜
NJ Nat G	13⅝	14½
Nielsn A	22⅜	22⅞
Nielsn B	22⅜	22⅞
NoCar Gs	11⅜	11¾
NoEOl un	21¼	22½
Nortrp KI	14½	15
NW NatG	8⅝	9
NW PuSv	18⅝	19⅛
Noxel Cp	16	16
Oglivy M	23¾	24½
Ohio Ferr	17½	18½
Oil Shale	3	3¼
Ormont	5⅝	6
Otter TP	18¾	19⅛
Over NA	8¼	9
Pabst Br	23⅞	24⅞
PacGa R	27¼	28
Pakco	¾	1⅛
Parks H	2⅞	3⅜
Pauley P	5⅞	6½
Pearl Mf	17	18
Pa Enter	16⅛	16⅝
PnzlOff B	11¾	12
Pepsl BW	9¼	9½

	Bid	Ask
Petran H	13¾	14½
Petrolt	70	71½
Pettibon	26	27
Philip L	13⅛	13¾
Piedmt A	4¾	5¼
Pinkrtn	36	36¾
Pion HiB	27⅛	27¾
Pistilla	1¾	2¼
Possis Cp	1⅞	2⅛
Progrp	1⅛	1¾
Pub S NC	11¼	11⅝
P Bennet	16	17
PutD Cap	5½	5¾
Qual Inns	2⅛	2⅞
Ragen Pr	3⅞	4½
Rahall C	4⅝	5⅛
Raych Cp	225	230
Raymnd	12¼	13¼
Recog Eq	7	7¼
Road Ex	44¼	45
Robin M	11	12
Roselon	4½	5¼
Rolne	4⅛	4½
Rus Stov	15¾	16½
Sadllar	1⅝	2⅛
Scan Dat	2⅛	2⅝
Scripps H	23½	25
Sels Delr	2	2⅝
Seneca F	2⅛	3¼
Seven U	39½	40¼
Snap Tis	32	33
Solidst Sc	6½	7½
S Cal Wat	12¾	13¼
Sw Gs Cp	10⅝	10⅞
Sw El Sv	15½	16¼
Standyn	17	17¾
Std Regis	17	17¾
Stan HPd	11½	13½
Starlg Str	5⅞	5¾n
Strawb Cl	26	27½
Suedal F	1⅝	1⅞
Super El	6	6⅞
TIME DC	4⅛	4⅝
Tampax	41	42
Taylr Wi	14⅛	14⅝
Tech Pub	7¼	8¼
Tecum P	37	39
Tennant	29	31
Tiffny Co	8¼	8⅝
Transo O	10⅞	11⅜
Trico Pd	27½	29½
Trita OG	2¼	2⅝
Tyson F	14¼	15¼
Un McGil	10¾	11⅝
US Bknt	4⅝	5
US TrkLn	14½	15
Up Pen P	19	16¾
Valley Gs	8¾	9½
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	4⅝	5¼
Velcro	7⅝	7¾
Venbron	23½	24¼
Wads Pg	9⅞	10⅛
Wsh NG	12¼	12¾
Webb Ra	6⅝	7⅛
Wecs Dvl	2⅛	2⅝
Weight W	6¾	7⅛
Weldtrn	1½	2¼
Weling M	8⅝	9⅛
Well Gar	4	4⅝
Welsbch	3¼	4
Watn Mtg	1⅝	2½
Westmd	46	46¾
Wisc PL	17⅛	17½
Wdwrd L	25½	26
Wright W	4½	4⅝
ZionUt B	20½	21½

Currency Rates

February 6, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6850	5.4040	103.53*	59.63*	35.66y	—	6.7970*	102.885*	43.29*
Brussels (c)	39.25	79.52	15.242	8.70635	5.2475*	14.716	—	15.1375	6.375
Frankfurt	2.5748	5.2173	—	57.57*	3.445x	96.55*	6.560*	99.32*	41.30*
London (z)	2.03715	—	5.2175	9.0620	1,519	5.4035	79.47	5.2565	12.4780
Milan				—	Closed	—			
Paris	4.47875	9.06925	173.750*	—	5.9800x	167.850*	11.4020*	172.600*	72.700*
Zurich	2.5920	5.2581	100.69*	57.96*	0.3469*	97.27*	6.61*	—	42.15*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.15525; Escudo: 27.25; Israeli £: 7.24; Peseta: 59.98; Schilling: 18.315; Sw. krona: 4.3710; Yen: 301.40; Belgian financial franc: 40.485; Canadian $: 0.9968; Hong Kong $: 4.9990.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102	103
Asahi 10¼-80	103½	104½
Ashland 8-87	94½	95½
Aust.I.D. 10½-81	103¾	104¾
Aust.R.D. 9½-80	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92¾	93¾
BFCE 9-82	100¾	101¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	103	104
Borregaard 8¾-86	96½	97½
Broken Hill 10-90	104	105
Broken Hill 9½-81	102¼	103¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	98½	99½
Carrier 8-87	92¾	93¾
CNE 9¼-85	100½	101½
CN Rhône 10-80/8	103½	104½
Cons Food 7½-91	91¼	92¼
Conoco 8-86	99¼	100¼
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¾	94¾
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86¾	87¾
Copen Tel 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Corning 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Cot Ham 8-87	93¾	94¾
Dana 8-87	94¼	95¼
Denmerk 9-82	103	104
Denmark 7½-90	87	88
Dow Cor 8½-86	102¼	103¼
Dupont 7½-78	101	102
EIB 9½-85	101¼	102¼
Erap 9¾-85	101¾	102¾
Ericsson 9¼-85	103½	104½
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¼	101¼
First Chic 7-80	97	98
Gen Cable 8¼-87	91¼	92¼
Gen Mills 8-86	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	100¼	101¼
Gen Mot 8¾-86	103¼	104¼
Gould 9¾-80	100	101
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100¼	101¼
Intl Util 8¾-82	96¼	97¼
Kimberley 8½-86	101¾	102¾
Michelin 7½-88	87½	88½
Miles 9¼-80	103½	104½
Montreal 9¾-81	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	94¾	95¾
N.Zealand 9¼-83	102	103
NrgKomBk 7½-87	90	91
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	101½	102½
NorthAMR 7½-79	98½	99½
Norway 9-80	102½	103½
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	98½	99½
Oslo 8¼-86	99	100
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Owens Corn 9-86	102¼	103¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¾	103¾
Pac.Light 8-88	94½	95½
Papua 9½-83	101½	102½
Pemex 10¼-82	102½	103½
Pennwlt 8-87	94½	95½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98¾	99¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-88	99	100
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	88½	89½
Queensld 8½-86	94½	95½
Ralston 7½-87	96	97
Richardson 8¼-85	101¼	102¼
S.A.S. 8-85	92¼	93¼
Scanraff 8¼-88	98½	99½
Scott 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
Shell 8-86	99¾	103¾
Shell 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Skandin 10¼-81	105¼	106¼
SNCF 9¼-81	101¼	102¼
St. Ind. 8½-80	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-88	100½	101½
Sumitomo 9¼-80	101	102
Swed. Exp. 9-82	100¼	101¼
Sybron 8-87	95	96
Tenneco 7½-79	98¼	99¼
Tenneco 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
Textron 7¾-87	89¾	90¾
TokioCur 10¼-81	103¼	104¼
Transocean 8-86	99¾	100¾
Transocean 7½-80	95½	96½
Union Oil 7-79	99¾	103¾
Union Oil 7½-87	95	96
Utah 8-87	95¼	96¼
Volvo 9¼-85	100½	101½
Volvo 8-87	92½	93½
BroadHale 4¾-87	76	78
Carnation 4-88	83	85
Chevron 5-88	104½	106½
Chrysler 4¾-88	57	59
Chrysler 5-88	59½	61½
Cont Tel 5½-88	80	82
Cumm In 6¼-88	80	82
Dart Ind 4¾-88	89	91
EastKodak 4½-88	120	122
Econ Lab 4¾-87	82½	84½
Firestone 5-88	93	95
Ford 6-86	92	94
Ford 5-88	81	83
Gen Elec 4¼-87	87	89
Gen Food 4½-82	88½	90½
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	77	79
Gould 5-87	88½	90½
Gulf West 5-88	93½	95½
Honeywell 6-86	81½	83½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	79½	81½
ITT 4½-87	71½	73½
Komatsu 7¼-90	107	108½
Matsushita 6¾-90	106½	108
Mitsui 7¼-90	108	110
McDerm 4¾-87	133	135
Morgan JP 4¼-87	115½	117½
Nabisco 5¾-88	95½	97½
Owens Ill 4½-87	99½	101½
Penney JC 4½-87	83	85
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	107½	109½
R.C.A. 5-88	79	81
Revlon 4¾-83	111½	113½
Revlon 4¾-87	100	102
Sperry 4¼-88	97	99
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	84	86
Texaco 4½-88	75	77
UnCarb 4¾-82	123½	125½
WarnLam 4½-87	94½	96½
WarnLam 4¼-88	81½	83½
Xerox 5-88	76	78

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	87	89
Ashland 5-88	82½	84½
Beatrice 6¼-91	108	110
Beatrice 4½-92	95	97
Borden 6⅜-91	102½	104½
Borden 5-92	94½	96½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	99.53	99.38	104.79
Previous	99.52	90.37	104.94

21. Sometimes letters just don't do it.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

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American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 6

—75/76— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div In $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Chge prev. Close
8½	3⅞	AAV Cos .28	5	40	7⅞	7½	7¾—	⅛
6⅛	3⅜	AbrdMf .40b	19	18	5½	5¾	5⅞—	⅛
2	⅞	Acme Prec	12	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	1⅜	Action .10e	7	x3	6½	6½	6½	
14	6	AdobeO .10e	11	34	12	11½	12 —	½
5¼	2	A&EPlast P	5	45	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
17⅛	½	Aegis Corp	6	28	1¼	1¼	1¼	6
7⅜	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	4	10	7½	6⅞	7¼	
3⅜	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		14	3⅝	2¼	2⅜+	⅛
7¼	3⅛	AffilHsp .20	7	4	6	6	6 —	¼
5	2	After Six .16	5	9	4½	4½	4½	
10⅜	3½	AirpxEl .30e	8	x19	10¾	10½	10¾+	¼
25	10	Alan Wood		5	14½	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
6½	2⅜	Alaska Airl	4	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
3¾	⅞	Alba Waldn	8	6	3⅛	3	3 —	¼
11⅞	5⅜	Alcotac .15e	6	x8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
6	3⅝	Alleghy Airl		49	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
2⅜	⅛	AllesA wtN		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
7⅝	3¾	Alles Cp wt		21	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
7¾	4½	AllianT .36e	5	6	7¾	7⅜	7¾+	
1½	1	AlldAirln wt		9	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
23⅞	13¼	AlldThr 1.40	7	11	22½	22½	22½+	⅛
10	9-16	Altec Corp	10	20	1⅛	1	1	
½	3-16	Altec Cp wt		20	⅛	⅛	⅛+1-16	
14⅝	6¾	AlterFds .50	6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
51	41½	Alcoa pf3.75		250	47½	47½	47½—	½
13¼	3⅜	AMAX wt		33	10¾	10¼	10¾—	⅛
5⅜	⅛	AHessLL wt		218	9-16	½	½—	⅛
8⅜	5	AmBilt rt	7	9	7⅜	7	7 —	⅛
11⅜	7	AmBusP .26	12	1	10	10	10	
⅜	7-16	ACanMtg wt				⅛	⅛—1-16	
5¼	1½	Am Fletch		4	3	2⅞	2⅞—	½
15⅞	8⅜	A GerPd .3t	6	5	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
7⅜	3¾	Am Ifrl Pict	4	13	5⅜	5½	5½—	⅜
5⅜	3⅛	A Israel .25r	3	3	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
19⅜	7¾	AMalzaA .50	4	63	17¾	17	17¾+	¼
19½	8⅛	AMalzaB .50	4	18	17¾	17	17½	
45⅞	27	Am Mf 2.70e	5	23	45⅞	45⅜	45⅞	
8	1⅜	AmMat Inns		34	5	5⅜	5 —	⅛
24½	26¼	AmPetrof 2	7	26	34	33	34 +	1
3⅜	⅜	Am Plan Cp		12	1½	1¼	1¼	
7¼	2⅜	A Precs .20a	7	12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜+	⅛
6½	2	A SafEq .11t	8	102	6¼	5⅞	6	
22⅜	8	A SciEn .07e	18	61	20½	19	20 —	½
4	1	AmTrain Sv	15	1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅜	7⅜	AmUtils .72		3	10	10	10	
13⅜	4⅜	AMIC Cp	12	87	12⅜	11¾	12 +	⅛
5½	1⅝	AndreR .28e	11	27	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
2½	1⅜	Anglo C .12e	8	16	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
6	1½	Anken .12	9	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
8¾	2⅜	Anthony .19t	8	42	7⅜	7½	7¾+	⅛
2⅜	1¼	Applid Data	36	14	2¼	2⅜	2½	
24½	12⅜	Aquit Ca .30	17	10	21¼	20½	21 —	⅜
8¼	4	Ariz CL .10e		37	6¾	6¾	6¾+	⅛
6¼	4½	ArzCol pf.48		4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
2⅜	1	Armac Ent		4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
16⅛	9¼	ArminCo .12	6	53	15	14⅜	14⅜+	⅛
3¼	2½	Arrow Elect	5	8	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
10⅜	4⅜	Arwood .40a	5	109	11½	10	11⅜+	1
12	6⅜	Asamera .25	7	54	9¼	9¼	9½—	⅛
12½	5⅝	AshIOC .20a	9	11	10½	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
1¼	5-16	Askin Svc	4	12	1⅛	1	1	
11¾	4⅜	Aspro .50a	6	30	11⅞	11¾	11⅜+	⅛
4	1	Astrex Inc	48	12	3¼	2⅞	2⅞—	⅜
1⅜	½	Atco Ind	47	8	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
11⅞	1⅝	Atl Rich wt		11	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
5⅛	3⅜	ATCMB .09e	10	13	4¾	4½	4½	
3	½	Atlas Cp wt		39	2¼	2	2⅛	
22¾	12¾	AugatInc .15	13	3	13½	13⅛	13¼—	⅜
19⅜	10	Austral Oil	11	148	14¼	13⅞	14⅛—	⅝
9⅛	4⅛	Auto Train	16	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
5	1⅜	Auto Bldg		28	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅜	1⅜	Autmat Rad		147	7	6⅝	7 +	⅜
17	11⅜	AVEC Cp .20b	3	1	15¼	15¼	15¼—	¼
3⅜	2	AVEMCO .07	6	49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23¼	16⅜	Avondal 1.20	12	1	22¼	22¼	22¼—	¼
7¼	3	AVX Corp		5	6½	6½	6½+	⅛

B

10	4½	BadgrMtr .50	10	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9⅛	3½	BakerM .15t	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6	4	BaldwS .22a		x11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
15	11⅞	BanFd 1.12a		22	15	15	15	
1¼	⅜	BangPun wt		8	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅜	4⅜	BanstrCt Lt	456	199	9¼	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅞	Banner .06	6	2	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅜	1⅞	BarcoCa .12	7	4	3	3	3	
5¼	2	Barnes Eng		8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
10⅜	4⅜	Barnwel Ind	65	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Barry R .32t	8	23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅜	BarryWr .40	6	13	7⅞	7½	7⅞—	⅛
1⅝	7-16	Bartell Med		6	¾	¾	¾	
3¾	2⅛	Barth Sp .20	11	85	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
3¾	1⅜	Bartons Cdy	20		32	3	3 —	⅛
2¾	1⅜	Baruch Fost	27		1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	7		17	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛

C

8⅛	1⅜	Cablcom Gn	7		44	7⅛	7½	7⅝—	⅜
6⅜	1⅛	CagleA .05e	10		4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅜
15½	6¼	Caidor .15b	10		66	15½	14⅜	14⅜	
7⅝	2	Calcomp			67	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅜	Cal Life Cp	8		17	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
9⅞	5	Camco Inc	8		17	8½	8¼	8½—	⅛
4 9-16	2⅞	CaChbA .25e			13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
20⅞	9⅜	Campin .40b	3		10	11¼	11¼	11½—	⅛
3 15-16	1⅝	CdnExp GO	10		4	3⅛	3	3⅛	
6¼	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	33		15	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
4¾	2 13-16	CdnMarc .20	7		15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
6	2 13-16	Cdn Merrill	19		6	6	6	6	⅛
13¼	6⅝	CdnOcel .25e	9		70	10¾	10¾	10¾—	⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Canoga .10e	15		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅜	½	Capehart Cp			41	2¼	2	2 —	⅛
22⅞	14⅜	Carbon .80a	5		38	21½	21	21⅜+	⅛
6⅞	2¼	Caressa .24	6		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
83	57	Carnat 1.20a	14		54	68	67	67 —	¾
59	47½	CaroPL pf 5			270	57½	57	57½+	2
1¼	⅛	Carr wt			5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
3¾	1¼	Carrols Dev			14	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
18⅜	10½	Castle AM 1	4		2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
15¼	11⅞	CasFd 1.20a			3	16	15¾	16 +	⅛
2¾	1⅛	Castleton In	8	7		1⅜	⅜	1⅜—	⅛
14½	6¼	Cavitrn .10e	9		57	11¼	10½	10½—	⅝
1⅞	⅝	CelluCraft	12		1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
38½	31½	CenM pf3.50			250	36¼	36¼	36¼+	½
5½	3¾	CentSec .35a			11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
5¾	1⅝	Certified Cp			19	2	2		
15-16	¼	Cerfrm Cp			1	9-16	9-16	9-16—1-16	
2⅛	1	Cetec Corp	15		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
4⅜	3	ChadMill .40	12		x5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5½	2⅛	Champ Hom			4	520	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9	6¼	CHB Food			4	17	8¼	7¾	7¾—	½
5⅜	2⅜	CHC Cp .30f			3	4	5⅛	5¼	5¼—	⅛
20⅜	15⅜	ChiRivt 1.60			14	1	20¼	20¼	20¼+	⅛
2½	⅞	Chicken Unl					1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10¼	6¾	Chiettn Dev			74	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14	5⅜	Child World			14	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
2⅜	11-16	Christian Cp			17	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
½	⅛	ChMnSr wt					6	5-32	5-32—1-32	
6	2½	Cinema Fiv			14	2	5¾	5¾	5¾—	⅛
3⅜	1½	Cinerama				13	2	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
9	4⅜	Circle K .32			6	87	6¾	6¾	6¾—	⅛
7½	3½	Citation .40			9	22	6⅜	6	6 —	½
1⅞	½	Citiz Fin				2	¾	¾	¾	
13¾	8⅝	CK Pet .05e			8	44	12¼	11¾	11¾—	⅜
11¾	4	Clark Gr .3			9	1	11¾	11⅞	11⅞	
10	3⅝	Clarkson .16			6	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜+	⅛
5½	3½	Clopay .07r			33	5	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
4⅝	⅛	CMI Corp			6	30	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4½	1¼	CMT In Inc			14	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
38¼	3	Coachm .20e			12	x94	26⅞	26½	26⅜+	⅜
7	3⅜	CoffMat .15r			16	x17	5⅝	5⅜	5¼+	⅛
3⅝	1¼	Cohuinc .12t			24	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	6¼	ColeNat .60			8	38	10⅝	10¼	10½	

D

6⅜	2¼	Damson Oil		26	124	6⅜	5¼	5¼—	⅜
17⅜	12¼	Danielin .14		7	31	16¼	15⅜	16⅛—	⅛
20¼	12¾	Data Dsplt		7	5	41	40¾	41 +	⅛
7⅜	2½	Dataprod		8	183	7	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
8⅝	5	DayMin .10e			2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
9	⅛	DCL Inc			1	3	½	½	
5¼	3½	DeJurA .10e			1	5	5	5	
10⅞	5	Del Labs .24		6	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
9	5⅜	Delta Fd .54		7	x1	8	8¼	8¼	
14⅜	5¼	Den Tel Ez		7	25	8½	8¼	8⅜—	⅛
19⅜	14¾	Depath 1.48		6	1	20	20	20 +	⅛
2⅜	½	DeRose Ind			1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
1⅞	1	Designer Jw			5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6¼	2½	Dev Cp Am			7	3	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Diebold VC			1	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
9¼	4¼	Digicon Inc		7	68	6¼	6¼	6⅜	
7⅛	7-16	Diodes Inc		1	42	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅛	11	Diversey .56		7	27	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
11⅛	5⅜	Dixilyn .20e		4	67	10	9⅝	10	
32⅝	17⅜	Dome Petrl		71	28	34⅜	33½	33⅝—	⅜
24⅜	17⅜	Donutter 1.60		10	3	24⅜	23¾	23¾—	⅛
10½	4¾	Donkeny .20		5	40	10	12¾	13 —	⅛
11⅜	5¼	DowneyS .40		6	1	1¼	11½	11¼—	⅛
11½	4½	Driver Harr			1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
12⅜	4½	DrgFair .40		7	.56	13½	12	13½+	⅜
1⅜	½	Dunlop .06e		7	10	1⅝	1⅝	1½—	
25	19⅜	DuplexPd .60		5	21	2.75	21¾	21⅞	⅛
8⅜	4½	Dur Tst .25b		8	1	7⅛	7¼	7¼	
4⅜	2⅜	Dynlec Cp		9	20	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
5¾	2⅞	DynAmer		10	195	5¼	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
9½	2¼	Dynell .14t		33		6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	

E

10	3¾	ErlScheb .36		13	13	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
16⅝	8⅜	EarthRes 1		7	100	15½	15	15⅛—	⅛
33⅞	18⅜	EasonO .10r		76	24	30½	29⅝	30⅛—	⅛
20⅞	14⅛	EchmC 1.10a		5	2	16	16	16 —	⅛
4¼	2¼	EazorEx .20		5	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
10¾	3½	Ecodyne		9	12	7⅞	7¼	7¾—	⅛
35⅞	16½	Edgitn .50r		6	38	30½	29⅝	29⅞—	⅛
4½	1	Edmos Cp			1	3	3	3 —	⅛
8⅞	2⅝	Edo Corp		9	1	8	8	8	
16	4⅜	Edwrds .30a		4	67	15¾	14⅞	.15¾	
4¼	2½	EganM .20a		4	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9¼	3½	EmmPh .10		10	6	8½	8⅜	8½	
7⅞	1⅜	ElcorCh .05e		9	20	7¼	7	7⅛—	⅛
3¼	1½	ElAudO .21f			9	3	2⅝	3	
12⅜	8½	Electrog .20		9	1	11½	11½	11½	
2¼	1	Elect Assist		7	2	1¾	⅞	1¾+	⅛
10¾	5⅛	ElecEng .36		5	4	10½	10¼	10¾	
20½	9	ElectnicA 1		14	6	15½	15½	15½+	⅛
14	7	ELT .10e		8	26	11⅞	11⅜	1.1⅞	
9	4½	ErnstEC .48		5	19	7¾	7	7¾+	⅛

F

17⅞	5½	Coleman .44		20	201	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅝
5¾	2¼	Colon Cmnl			12	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
5¾	2⅜	ColnsICr .28		9	1	5¼	5	5⅛—	⅛
21	7	Combustn Eq		9	145	15½	14⅝	15⅜—	¼
37¼	24¾	Cominco 3a		9	1	36¼	36¼	36¾—	½
12⅞	8½	ComAll .20a		7	18	11¾	11	11 —	⅜
14⅜	11¼	ComlMfl .60		5	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	¼
6½	1⅞	Comdor BM			3	5¾	5¾	5¾+	¼
10	4¼	CoPayC .20			7	5	5	5	
20	1.40r	ConPS 1.62		8	x3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
7½	3½	Compo Ind			4	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
2⅜	9-16	CompuDyn		10	12	1⅛	1⅛		
1¾	½	Comput Inv			7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
12⅛	5½	Conchem .40		39	14	11¼	11	11	
8¾	2	Condec Crp		4	27	8	7⅝	8 —	⅛
5⅜	1	Conrad .05e			7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
9¾	5⅝	Con Oil Gas		8	148	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Cons Ref .60		13	5	8¼	8	8⅛+	⅛
5⅜	3¼	Consyne Cp		11	44	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
1¼	⅜	Cont Mater				23	1½	1	
1	½	Cont Tel wt				26	7-16	7-16	7-16	
8⅝	5¼	Cook El .40		9	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
21½	10	Cook Ind .40		9	3	45	18¼	17⅝	18⅛—	⅛
14⅜	10¾	Cooper .40		7	7	12	12	12	
4¾	2¾	Cooper Jar				11	4¼	3¾	3¾—	⅜
7½	2¾	Cordon Intl				27	4½	4	4½+	⅛
3¾	1⅜	Cosco Inc			1		3¾	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
3¼	1	Cott Corp		5	1		2⅞	3⅛	2⅞—	⅛
17¾	4⅜	CoxCbl Com		20	4	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
11⅜	2	Craig .05e		6	80	10⅛	10	10⅛	
5⅜	2½	CramrE .111		425	2	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
36½	19⅜	Cross AT .92		15	28	33	31¾	32¼—	⅜
24⅜	14½	CwnCtry .40r		4	31	22½	22½	22½—	⅜
11⅜	3	CRS Des .12		6	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	⅛
8⅞	3¾	CrutcR .55e		9	101	6¾	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
15⅞	7	CrystlO .40a			54	9¼	8¾	8¾—	⅛
8¼	5⅜	CSE Cp .40		6	3	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
10¼	3¼	Cubic Cp .20			24	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
3⅛	⅞	Curtis Math		14	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛

G

8	4¼	Gabriel .20		8	2	8¼	8¼	8½+	⅛
7⅛	⅛	Galaxy Cpt		12	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
10½	5	Garan .32a		7	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
4⅜	⅞	Garcia Corp			1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
2⅜	⅞	Gaylord Nat		18	2½	2⅜	2⅜		
39⅜	14⅜	Gearhart .48		8	56	3.3⅜	31½	31½—	⅛
3⅝	½	Gen Builders			6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
2⅜	1⅛	G Empl .20a			5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
7-16	⅛	G Housewar			20	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7	1	Gen Recrat		7	1	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
4¼	1	Genge Inc			32	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3¼	1½	Geon Ind			4	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1¼	½	Geon Resrcs			6	1	1	1	
19⅞	8¼	GiantFd .80		5	x365	16¾	16¾	16⅝—	¼
39⅜	5½	GiantYe .40		80	39	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
5½	1⅛	GIT Fl Mtg			5	2¾	2¾	2¼+	⅛
3¼	1¼	Gadding Cp			1	102	4¼	4¼	
5⅜	1⅜	Gasrock Pr		42	41	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
37⅜	16½	Gatteter .2		5	11	36½	36	36½—	⅛
10⅞	4⅛	GenDjs .23t		9	11	9¾	9½	9⅝+	⅛
13⅜	3½	Gobeln .40a		7	10	12¼	12¼	12¾—	⅛
12½	4⅝	Gouchr En		5	6	12⅜	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
2⅝	⅜	Gover .10e		5	1	6	6	6	
4½	3	Gotsalt .24		15	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
24⅜	12¼	Goden Cyc			7	14½	14⅜	14⅜—	⅜
8⅜	1½	GodnW .10e		17	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅞	1⅛	Godfied Cp		17	7	1⅛	1	1	
6½	2⅜	Goodrich wt			103	3⅜	3	3	
4⅜	1⅜	Gorinsk .16a		6	1	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
16½	10	Gormn .90b		8	x2	16⅜	16¼	16⅜—	⅛
7½	13-16	Goudinc wt				6	1	1	1—	⅛
5½	2⅞	GoudIT .52e		30	1	3¼	3½	3¼+	⅛
8	3⅛	GrandA .15e		9	10	8	7⅞	7¾—	⅛
4½	2⅛	Gr Am Ind		6	1	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
4⅜	2⅜	GtBasin Pet		9	7	80	3½	3	3 —	⅛
7	2⅜	GtScots .10r		9	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
3⅜	⅝	Greenman		6	14	3¾	3½	3⅝	
6¾	2⅜	GreerHy .12		5	1	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
7¼	3⅜	GREIT .40		5	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4½	1⅜	Greych C		105	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15¾	4⅛	GRI Cp .40		4	26	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
14¾	6⅞	GrossTc .90		8	3	13¾	13⅜	13¾+	⅛
8	4½	Grow C .32b		9	38	7½	7	7⅛—	⅛
2¼	½	Guen Ind			47	2¾	2	2⅛+	⅛
1⅜	13-16	GSC En .42c		21	3	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
1¼	½	GTI Corp			25	1¼	1	1¼+	⅛
6¼	4⅜	GuardCh .40		81	9	6½	6	6½+	⅛
7¾	2	Guilford .20		7	90	7¾	7½	7¾+	⅛
⅞	1-16	GulfMRT wt				21	⅛	⅛	
6⅞	2⅜	GulfRep Fin		4	17	6¼	6⅛	6½—	⅛
9⅞	2½	Gfstrm LD			34	4¾	4¾	4⅝—	⅛

H

8	4¼	HasMot .46		6	1	9¼	9¼	9½—	⅛
5	2½	HampD .15e		5	11	4⅜	4¼	4⅜+	⅛
6¼	1⅜	Hamptn Ind		21	6	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
13⅜	7½	Hanovr Petr		5	6	13¾	13	13⅜+	⅛
9¾	6¼	HanvrSh .55		5	4	9¾	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
6⅜	2	HanvrSq Rt			6	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
29¼

صورة من الأصل

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Cash [pri]ces in primary markets as reg[ist]ered today in New York were:

[Com]modity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
[F]OODS		
[Coco]a Accra, lb.	*.76	*.97¾
[Coff]ee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.06	*.69½
[T]EXTILES		
[Prin]tcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.38	.25
[M]ETALS		
[Stee]l billets (Pitt.), ton.	212.00	200.00
[Iron] 2 Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.82	213.82
[Stee]l scrap No 1 hvy P. lb.	74-75	78-80
[Lead] spot, lb.	19	24½
[Copp]er elec., lb.	69½	68½-69
[Tin] (Straits) lb	3.2163	3.74½
[Zinc] E St L basis lb.	37	38½ .40
[Silve]r N Y oz	4.095	4.24
[Gold] N Y oz	130.70	174.75
[C]OMMODITY indices		
[Mood]y's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931)	770.30	783.00

[n—]Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
Feb. 6, 1976

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
[M]ar	13.32	13.47	13.30	13.39	13.42
[M]ay	13.33	13.48	13.31	13.40	13.41
[Jul]	13.35	13.51	13.25	13.44	13.42
[Se]p	13.45	13.57	13.45	13.47	13.51
[Oct]	13.48	13.61	13.45	13.50	13.50
[M]ar	13.56	13.61	13.45	13.47	13.46
[M]ay	13.50	13.53	13.42	13.42	N13.43
		13.55	13.55	13.55	N13.52

Sales: 2,375.

WOOL
No trades.

COCOA

[M]ar	68.31	68.60	67.50	68.28S	68.50
[M]ay	64.70	65.05	64.30	64.85S	64.75
[Jul]	62.50	63.00	62.15	62.70S	62.55
[Se]p	60.85	60.85	60.10	60.75S	62.55
[De]c	58.20	58.25	67.65	58.15S	60.65

Sales: 850.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

[M]ar	55.80	55.90	55.50	55.60S	55.60
[M]ay	56.40	56.80	56.30	56.40S	56.40
	57.40	57.60	57.10	57.20S	57.30
	58.30	58.40	57.90	58.10S	58.20
[De]c	59.50	59.60	59.10	59.30S	59.40
	60.10	60.10	59.60	59.70S	59.80
[M]ar	60.70	60.80	60.50	60.50S	60.60

Sales: Estimated 1,891.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

[M]ar	10.65	10.80	10.45	10.45	10.40
	12.95	13.20	12.92	12.95	12.70
[M]ay	16.55	16.55	16.25	16.43	16.05
	6.25	6.30	6.23	6.25	6.20

Sales: 4,933.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

[M]ar	59.85	59.90	59.10	59.10	59.83
[M]ay	61.00	61.00	60.28	60.28	61.00
	61.45	61.65	61.00	61.05	61.61
[Oc]t	60.26	60.25	60.00	61.10	60.30
[De]c	58.30	58.40	58.05	58.25	58.42
[M]ar	B59.00	59.00	59.00	B58.80	59.05
[Ma]y	—	—	B59.00	59.20	

Sales: 3,050.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

	398.00	398.00	398.00	397.40S	394.60
	400.00	401.80	398.00	399.80S	395.80
	405.50	407.00	403.00	403.90S	400.50
	411.00	412.00	408.30	409.00S	405.60
	417.00	417.00	412.50	414.40S	410.90N
	425.50	426.00	422.30	422.90S	419.30
	427.90	427.90	426.50	425.70S	422.00
	432.70	433.00	431.50	431.50S	427.60
	439.10	439.10	437.70	437.30S	433.20

Sales: estimated 6,124.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	62.40	62.75	62.40	62.65	63.05
[M]ay	64.10	64.45	64.10	64.45	64.10
	66.10	66.20	65.75	56.00	B65.75
	66.90	67.50	66.90	B67.35	B67.80
	68.40	68.50	68.40	68.40	B68.00
	69.20	69.20	69.20	B69.20	B68.80

Sales: 600.

GOLD

	129.50	130.60	129.50	130.60S	128.60
	130.70	130.70	130.70	130.80S	128.90
	130.70	131.60	130.40	131.20S	129.20
	132.10	132.60	131.90	132.50S	130.50
	133.40	133.80	133.30	133.80S	131.80
	134.60	134.60	134.60	135.10S	133.20
	136.20	136.80	136.00	136.50S	134.60
	137.70	137.70	137.70	137.90S	136.00
	139.00	139.00	139.00	139.20S	137.40

Sales: Estimated 1,118.

CHICAGO FUTURES
Feb. 6, 1976

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
	3.51	3.56½	3.50½	3.52¼	3.50½
	3.58	3.62	3.57½	3.59	3.56
	3.62	3.65	3.60	3.62½	3.60
	3.67	3.71	3.66½	3.68½	3.66
	3.76	3.80½	3.76	3.78	3.76
	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.84

CORN (5,000 bu)

	2.65¾	2.67½	2.65½	2.66¾	2.66
	2.71¼	2.73½	2.71¼	2.72½	2.72
	2.75¼	2.75¾	2.74¾	2.76	2.75
	2.71¼	2.73	2.71	2.72½	2.71½
	2.65½	2.67¾	2.65½	2.67¼	2.66
	2.71	2.73	2.71	2.72¾	2.72¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	4.76	4.83½	4.75	4.78	4.78
	4.85½	4.92	4.84	4.87½	4.85
	4.92½	4.99	4.92	4.94½	4.91½
	4.96	5.01½	4.95½	4.97½	4.95
	5.00	5.04	4.99	5.01	4.99
	5.04	5.10	5.04	5.06½	5.03
	5.11	5.16½	5.11	5.12½	5.09
	5.18	5.22½	5.18	5.19½	5.16
	5.25	5.28½	5.25	5.25	5.22

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	15.85	16.60	15.73	16.30	15.80
	16.00	16.75	15.90	16.40	15.95
	16.10	16.90	16.05	16.65	16.10
	16.20	16.95	16.20	16.65	16.10
	16.40	17.50	16.35	16.80	16.20

Oct	16.50	17.05	16.45	16.80	16.30
Dec	16.45	17.20	16.45	16.90	16.40
Jan	—	—	—	16.90	16.45

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	137.80	139.00	137.10	137.10	137.20
May	139.00	140.00	137.40	137.60	138.80
Jul	141.60	142.40	139.50	139.50	141.00
Aug	142.00	142.20	140.20	140.20	141.70
Sep	142.50	143.00	141.00	141.50	142.00
Oct	—	—	—	141.20	142.00
Dec	146.00	146.00	144.50	144.50	145.00
Jan	—	—	—	145.50	146.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Feb	400.00	400.50	397.50	397.50	394.80
Mar	399.00	401.00	399.00	400.00	394.50
Aug	413.5	414.50	410.50	411.00	408.50
Oct	418.00	420.00	417.00	417.00	414.00
Dec	424.0	424.50	422.00	422.50	419.50
Feb	430.00	430.0	428.00	429.00	425.00
Apr	434.70	437.00	434.70	434.70	431.00
Jun	441.00	443.00	441.00	441.00	437.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Feb	38.10	38.67	38.00	38.60	37.50
Apr	38.85	39.25	38.70	39.20	38.50
Jun	42.65	43.25	42.60	43.05	42.35
Aug	43.70	43.85	43.40	43.80	43.50
Oct	43.35	43.50	43.10	43.40	b43.02
Dec	43.35	43.45	43.05	b43.35	b42.90

Sales: Feb 2637; April 4752; June 2219; Aug 550; Oct 163; Dec 38.
Open interest: Feb 5039; April 11300; June 7110; Aug 3079; Oct 1557; Dec 481.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Feb	48.59	48.50	47.90	48.25	47.65
Apr	43.12	43.22	42.62	43.22	42.30
Jun	44.50	44.55	43.95	44.30	43.85
Jul	45.10	45.20	44.45	44.80	44.90
Aug	43.70	43.75	42.60	a42.60	43.15
Oct	40.60	40.90	40.30	a40.70	40.20
Dec	41.50	41.62	41.15	b41.45	41.50
Feb	39.90	40.10	39.80	a39.95	a39.85

Sales: Feb 1632; April 2632; June 900; July 392; Aug 78; Oct 50; Dec 16; Feb 8.
Open interest: Feb 2842; April 5533; June 2714; July 1789; Aug 604; Oct 358; Dec 217; Feb 5.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Feb	56.90	57.15	56.70	57.15	b56.95
Mar	55.50	56.65	55.25	56.60	55.35
Apr	49.70	50.50	49.50	a50.10	49.40
May	45.35	46.45	45.35	46.25	45.50
Jun	47.00	47.50	47.00	47.50	47.00
Sep	54.10	54.10	54.10	54.10	53.85
Dec	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	b56.25

Sales: Feb 36; March 384; April 21; May 65; June 34; Sep 1; Dec 1.
Open interest: Feb 408; March 940; April 232; May 350; June 127; Sep 37; Dec 30.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	68.80	69.80	66.70	67.20	68.25
Mar	68.00	68.00	66.40	66.90	67.60
May	67.80	68.20	66.80	67.30	67.15
Jul	68.50	68.70	67.25	67.90	68.15
Aug	65.90	66.50	65.10	b65.85	a65.55

Sales: Feb 668; March 2340; May 868; July 552; Aug 133.
Open interest: Feb 813; March 2315; May 1714; July 2206; Aug 778.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100-troy ounce contracts)

Mar	131.00	131.00	130.00	131.00	128.70
Jun	132.00	132.90	131.90	132.80	130.30
Sep	134.40	134.80	134.20	134.80	132.50
Dec	136.00	137.00	136.00	137.00	134.60
Mar	138.80	139.40	138.80	139.40	136.70

Sales: Mar 1,350; Jun 380; Sep 5; Dec 45; Mar 10.

Market Summaries

Feb. 5, 1976

Most Actives — N.Y.S.E.

	Sales	Close	N.C.
CoastSt Gas	615,700	11⅛	—2⅝
Gulf Oil	437,400	24⅝	— ¼
Winnebago	260,900	8⅞	— ⅜
Penn Cent	235,200	2½	+ ⅞
Am Tel&Tel	227,000	54½	+ ⅛
Citicorp	216,200	33⅛	+ ½
Merrill Lyn	215,000	23⅞	+ ⅛
Polaroid	187,300	38¼	—1
Avon Prod	182,300	40⅝	—1⅛
Westgh El	175,400	15⅝	— ⅜
Damon Cp	175,200	11	+1⅛
Gen Motors	174,400	63⅛	+ ¾
Disston Inc	171,900	13⅛	
StdOil Cal	170,400	31⅛	—1⅛
Xero Cp	163,500	61⅞	—1⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	27.36	33.78
Advances	518	480
Declines	1007	1093
Unchanged	387	356
Total issues	1912	1929
New 1975-76 highs	81	220
New 1975-76 lows	1	2

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	149,000	35	
Champ Ho	83,400	5⅛	— ⅛
Racon Inc	65,000	4½	+ ⅛
HoustOil M	64,900	36⅝	— ⅜
Wrnhouse	53,400	7⅝	— ⅜
Brad Comp	31,800	10¼	— ½
ImperOil A	31,100	23⅞	— ⅛
Kewanee In	30,100	21⅞	+ ⅜
Buttes Gas	27,000	24⅝	— ⅜
Nat Patent	26,400	11⅛	+ ⅞
Approx. total stock sales	3,090,000		
Stock sales year ago	2,060,335		

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
97.34	97.04	97.16	—0.78

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	956.79	965.60	948.84	954.90	— 9.91
20 Trn	198.80	200.09	196.83	198.36	— 1.46
15 Util	90.20	90.65	89.34	89.82	— 1.31
65 Stk	293.85	296.19	291.34	293.16	— 3.00

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	112.72	110.61	111.53	—1.02
15 rails	43.23	42.60	42.86	—0.24
60 utilities	47.82	46.87	47.22	—0.63
500 stocks	100.53	98.64	99.46	—0.93

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.17	52.90	52.97	—.47
Industrials	59.20	58.85	58.93	—.54
Transportation	37.38	37.23	37.28	—.24
Utilities	35.83	35.73	35.77	—.27
Finance	51.32	51.09	51.25	—.36

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Feb. 5	222,230	559,347	2,038
Feb. 4	236,889	559,781	1,885
Feb. 3	202,269	524,048	1,887
Feb. 2	210,025	556,916	2,221
Jan. 30	238,225	605,445	2,793
Jan. 29	184,229	476,890	1,924

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975-1976 High	Low
Amsterdam	104.80	105.60	105.60	97.40
Brussels	132.88	132.98	132.88	123.74
Frankfurt	155.32	154.68	155.47	130.34
London 30	407.70	410.00	417.40	281.60
London 500	177.20	178.35	178.83	161.71
Milan	85.96	88.04	89.41	82.10
Paris	105.30	105.60	105.60	100.40
Sydney	449.90	453.09	472.05	445.33
Tokyo (n)	338.71	341.68	342.84	325.28
Tokyo (o)	4658.77	4633.95	4684.25	4403.06
Zurich	304.00	303.30	304.00	294.60

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

Feb. 6, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	304	Matsu E. Wks.	562
Canon	338	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	182
Dai Nip. Prnt.	510	Mitsubi Corp.	463
Fuji Bank	340	Mitsui Co.	473
Fuji Photo	444	Mitsukoshi	466
Hitachi	198	Nippon Elec.	210
Honda Motor	756	Sharp	344
C. Itoh	330	Shiseido	1,080
Japan Air Lines	1,690	Sony Corp.	2,640
Kansai El. Pwr.	693	Sumitomo Bank	333
Kao Soap	530	Taisho Marine	303
Kirin Brewery	364	Takeda	223
Komatsu	369	Teijin	171
Kubota	338	Tokyo Marine	576
Matsu Ind.	614	Toray	152
		Toyota	666

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Friday's [Ne]w Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—81

[Co]rp	Hydrometl	Pac T&T pf
pf A	IllPw 4.70pf	PaPL 8.60pf
pfC	Incom Cap	Ph El 8.75pf
vc	IndMch 12pf	Ph El 7.75pf
pf	Inmont Cp	Portec Inc
Corp	Koehrg pf H	PSEG 5.28pf
rod	Koppers	PSEG 4.08pf
4.50pf	Litton pf A	PuerR Cent
2.62pf	Litton pfB	Rallab Str
pf A	Londntown	RochGas pf
ps pf	MacAndFo	SwsFor Ind
pp pf	Macmilln pf	Teledyne
Mfg	McGrw Hill	Teledyn 6pf
Cp	McGrHill pf	TexGasT pf
Corp	Medusa Cp	UGI Cp pf
pf F	Mirro Alum	Un El 8.00pf
75pf	Mohwk Dat	Un El 4.50pf
Stl	NewEng TT	United Corp
Skog	NorAm Phil	UV Ind
5pf	NoNG 8.48pf	UV In 1.26pf
gnal	NSPw 4.11pf	VF Corp
7.72pf	Nwst Ind	VEl72 7.72pf
4.40pf	Nrwst In wt	VaEP 7.45pf
Corp	Nwtind pfA	VaEP 4.20pf
Cap	Nwtind pfC	WnUn 4.90pf
ug	Nwstind pf	Wieboldt Str
Nat	Pac Petrol	Zayre Corp

NEW LOWS—1
SonyCp n

[Bu]siness Group [in] France Says [Upt]urn Is Steady

[PA]RIS, Feb. 6 (AP-DJ).—The [upwa]rd trend in the French [econo]my is continuing at a rela[tively] steady rate and has spread [to a g]rowing number of industries [with]out, however, reaching all [secto]rs, the French employers [assoc]iation said today.

[Th]e revival is due almost en[tirely] to a turnabout in domestic [mark]ets, the association said. [Cons]umer industries and public [works] were the first sectors to [mo]ve followed by certain basic [indus]tries, but the capital goods [sector] remains irregular.

[Th]e evolution of demand in [the h]ome markets has developed [most]ly, stimulated by the govern[ment]'s policy of tax incentives [for i]nvestment.

[Or]ders from the export market [have] continued to decline, the [assoc]iation added.

[Th]e steel industry typifies the [trend], with domestic orders up [but] foreign orders still below the [1972] and 1973 levels. The me[chan]ical engineering industry has [suff]ered a similar decline on [the] export market, the report [said].

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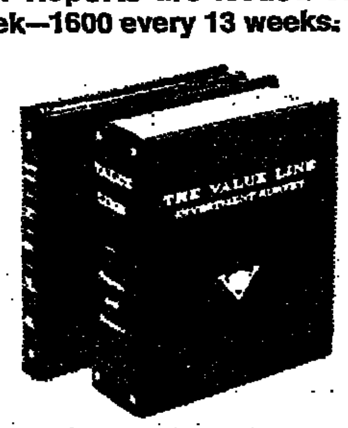

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1. Stock Name, *where traded*, ticker symbol, and recent price.

2. Dividend Yield, based on estimated dividends in the next 12 months as a percentage of recent price. Plus 15-year "norm." (Statistics below show year-by-year yields, and payout ratio of dividends to net income.)

3. Current Price/Earnings Ratio, based on earnings 6 months back and estimated 6 months ahead. Plus long-term P/E "norm." (Statistics below show year-by-year P/E's.)

4. Estimated Price Range 3-5 years hence, showing potential percentage appreciation if estimates are on target.

5. Monthly Price Ranges going back 15 years, with annual highs and lows shown above. Solid line shows Value Line's assessment of "normal average value." Relative Strength (dotted line below) shows how this stock has outperformed in relation to the Value Line Composite Average.

6. Monthly Volume, percentage of outstanding shares traded, going back 10 years.

7. Rank for Probable Market Performance in the next 12 months, *relative* to the 1600 other stocks. Ranks range from 1 (Highest) down to 5 (Lowest).

8. Rank for Safety, *relative* to the 1600 other stocks, based on stock's price volatility around its own long-term trend. The greater the price stability, the higher the Safety Rank. Ranks range from 1 down to 5.

9. Beta, *measuring stock's price sensitivity* to overall market fluctuations, based on NYSE Composite Average.

10. Publication Date of the Report. A new full-page Report on this stock will be issued exactly 13 weeks later. In the interim, the stock's Price, Performance Rank, Yield, P/E and other key data are UPDATED EVERY SINGLE WEEK in Value Line's weekly *Summary of Advices.* You get this automatically.

11. Vital Statistics going back 10 to 15 years, plus estimates 3-5 years hence. A clear explanation of statistical terms accompanies these Reports.

12. Business Summary, giving a breakdown of the company's revenues and earnings, *number of employees* and stockholders, names of top executives, and address.

13. Concise Analysis and Review of the latest developments and future prospects for the company and its stock.

14. Percentile Ratings (100 down to 5) of the stock's Price Stability and Persistence of Earnings Growth. Plus Earnings Predictability.

15. Quarterly Sales, Earnings, Dividends, actual past and estimated future.

16. Key Growth Rates, showing *the average annual percentage* change over the past 10 years, the past 5 years, and estimated into the future.

17. Current Position, breaking down the company's Current Assets vs. Current Liabilities, with latest three-year comparisons.

18. Company's Capital Structure, including Earnings Coverage of interest on long-term and short-term debt, and Pension Liability.

19. Insider Activity, showing the number of buying and selling decisions by insiders in their own company's stock in each of the past 15 months.

20. Investment Company Holdings, detailing how many major funds have held how many shares of this stock in each of six recent quarters.

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EASTMAN KODAK NYSE-EK (1) RECENT PRICE **106** DIV'D YIELD **2.1%** (2) (NORM 1.6%) P/E RATIO **25.2** (3) (NORM 31.0) 187

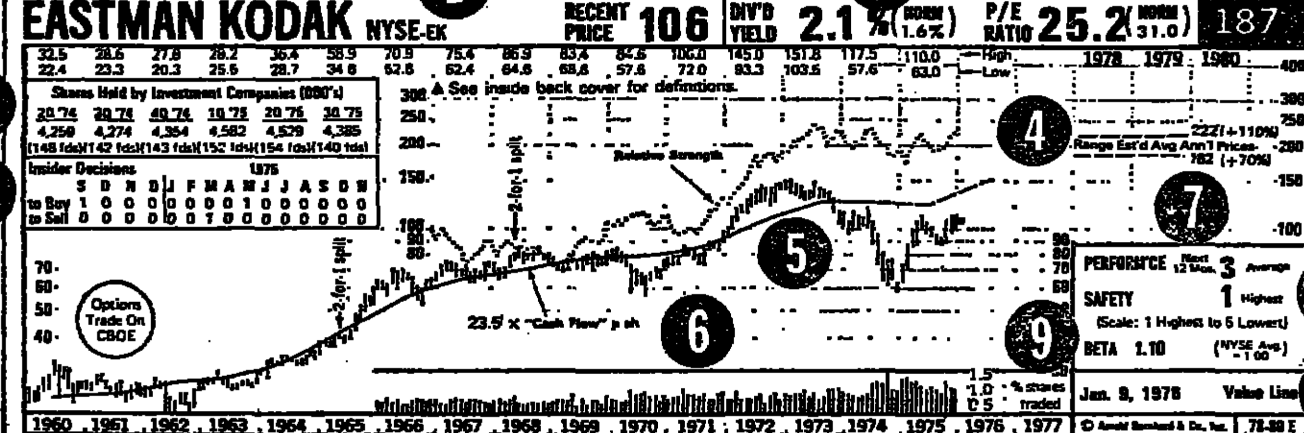
High	32.5	28.6	27.9	28.2	36.4	58.9	70.9	75.4	86.9	83.4	84.6	100.0	145.0	151.8	117.5	110.0
Low	22.4	23.3	20.3	25.6	28.7	34.6	52.8	62.4	64.6	68.6	57.6	72.0	93.3	103.5	57.6	63.0

(20) Shares Held by Investment Companies (000's)

20 '74	30 '74	40 '74	10 '75	20 '75	30 '75
4,250	4,274	4,354	4,582	4,529	4,385
(148 fds)	(142 fds)	(143 fds)	(152 fds)	(154 fds)	(140 fds)

(19) Insider Decisions

	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N
to Buy	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
to Sell	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



(7) PERFORM'CE Next 12 Mos. **3** Average
(8) SAFETY **1** Highest (Scale: 1 Highest to 5 Lowest)
(9) BETA 1.10 (NYSE Avg = 1.00)
(10) Jan. 9, 1976 Value Line

(11)

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	© Arnold Bernhard & Co., Inc.	78-80 E
5.86	6.14	6.55	6.87	7.67	9.08	10.78	14.80	18.37	17.01	17.24	18.42	21.52	24.98	28.37	*31.05*	*35.15*		(A) Sales per sh	*47.55*
1.05	1.08	1.17	1.22	1.48	1.89	2.39	2.80	2.98	3.29	3.39	3.60	4.49	5.23	5.19	*5.26*	*6.40*		"Cash Flow" per sh	*8.70*
.79	.80	.87	.89	1.16	1.54	1.97	2.19	2.33	2.49	2.50	2.80	3.39	4.05	3.90	*3.85*	*4.75*		(B) Earnings per sh	*6.50*
.50	.54	.58	.62	.75	.90	1.02	1.05	1.14	1.25	1.32	1.34	1.39	1.81	1.99	2.06	*2.20*		(C) Div'ds Decl'd per sh	*3.00*
.45	.44	.44	.50	.54	.78	1.25	1.56	1.73	1.75	1.92	1.82	1.56	2.22	3.42	*3.60*	*3.80*		Cap'l Spending per sh	*4.40*
4.50	4.77	5.05	5.30	5.72	6.35	7.30	10.09	11.28	12.52	13.70	14.97	16.95	19.19	21.12	*22.85*	*25.45*		(D) Tangible Book Value sh	*34.60*
161.21	161.21	161.21	161.21	161.21	161.21	161.55	161.55	161.56	161.55	161.55	161.55	161.58	161.58	161.59	*161.60*	*161.60*		Common Shs Outst'g	*162.00*
34.0	32.2	28.2	30.2	28.3	28.9	31.8	31.8	32.7	30.1	28.0	31.8	37.7	32.8	23.1	*24.6*		'75-'76 italic figures are VL estimates	Avg Ann'l P/E Ratio	*31.0*
1.9%	2.1%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.0%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	2.2%	2.2%			Avg Ann'l Div'd Yield	*1.5%*

(18) CAPITAL STRUCTURE as of 9/7/75
Debt $124.6m. Interest $7.7m.
Incl. foreign subsidiaries debt $86.1 mill. 4.5% debs. ('88) each conv. into 1.04 common shs.
Leases Uncapitalized; annual rentals: $45 mill.
Pension Liab'ty $130 mill. vs. $5 mill. in 1973
Pfd Stock None Pfd Div'd None
Common Stock 161,586,286 shares

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976		78-80 E
1741.7	2391.5	2644.1	2747.2	2784.6	2975.9	3477.8	4035.5	4583.6	*5020*	*5680*	Sales ($mill)	*7700*
36.4%	33.1%	33.0%	33.9%	32.6%	32.2%	31.9%	33.2%	28.7%	*27.0%*	*29.0%*	Operating Margin	*29.5%*
87.4	100.7	115.2	131.0	143.9	162.4	179.0	192.1	209.5	*230*	*260*	Depreciation ($mill)	*360*
318.2	352.3	366.5	401.1	403.7	419.3	548.3	653.5	629.5	*622*	*768*	Net Income ($mill)	*1053*
48.4%	48.7%	53.1%	51.6%	49.0%	48.7%	44.4%	45.7%	45.5%	*45.5%*	*46.5%*	Income Tax Rate	*46.0%*
18.3%	14.7%	13.9%	14.6%	14.5%	14.1%	15.7%	16.2%	13.7%	*12.4%*	*13.5%*	Net Income Margin	*13.7%*
513.1	715.0	809.5	885.5	938.0	1033.1	1320.0	1554.3	1551.8	*1520*	*1935*	Working Cap'l ($mill)	*2380*
--	10.7	80.0	70.0	87.2	103.6	111.8	117.3	124.6	*125*	*475*	Long-Term Debt ($mill)	*425*
1194.2	1644.4	1836.0	2035.6	2228.4	2429.7	2755.2	3117.9	3427.5	*3710*	*4125*	Net Worth ($mill)	*5625*
26.6%	21.3%	19.2%	19.2%	17.6%	16.7%	19.1%	20.3%	17.8%	*16.5%*	*17.0%*	% Earned Total Cap'l	*17.5%*
26.6%	21.4%	20.0%	19.7%	18.1%	17.3%	19.8%	21.0%	18.4%	*17.0%*	*18.5%*	% Earned Net Worth	*18.5%*
12.8%	11.1%	10.0%	9.8%	8.6%	8.4%	11.7%	11.6%	9.0%	*8.0%*	*10.0%*	Earn'gs Plowback Ratio	*10.0%*
52%	48%	50%	50%	53%	52%	41%	45%	51%	*54%*	*46%*	% All Div'ds to Net Inc	*46%*

(17)

CURRENT POSITION ($mill.)	1972	1973	12/31/74
Cash Assets	862.4	1035.8	813.8
Receivables	552.3	665.6	756.7
Inventory (LIFO) (E)	649.0	737.5	937.8
Other	57.6	76.5	77.1
Current Assets	2121.3	2515.4	2585.4
Accts Payable	465.9	572.8	638.1
Debt Due	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	335.4	388.4	395.5
Current Liab'ties	801.3	961.2	1033.6

(16)

ANNUAL RATES of change (per sh)	Past 10 Yrs	Past 5 Yrs	Est '72-'74 to '78-'80
Sales	13.5%	9.0%	*11.5%*
"Cash Flow"	14.5%	10.5%	*10.0%*
Earnings	14.5%	10.5%	*9.5%*
Book Value	13.5%	11.0%	*10.5%*

(15)

Calendar	QUARTERLY SALES ($ mill.) Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	(A) Full Year
1972	669.5	788.6	886.0	1133.8	3477.8
1973	797.6	906.7	1041.8	1289.4	4035.5
1974	935.1	1030.7	1177.3	1440.5	4583.6
1975	989.5	1113.9	1295.2	*1621.4*	*5020*
1976	*1105*	*1250*	*1485*	*1840*	*5680*

Calendar	EARNINGS PER SHARE Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	(A) Full Year
1972	.55	.73	.95	1.16	3.39
1973	.76	.96	1.16	1.17	4.05
1974	.71	.83	1.00	1.36	3.90
1975	.59	.81	1.14	*1.31*	*3.85*
1976	*.75*	*1.00*	*1.35*	*1.65*	*4.75*

Calendar	QUARTERLY DIVIDENDS PAID Mar. 31	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31	(C) Full Year
1972	.59	.26	.26	.26	1.37
1973	.61	.27	.27	.45	1.60
1974	.82	.32	.39	.39	1.92
1975	.89	.39	.39	.39	2.06
1976	.89				

(12) **BUSINESS:** Eastman Kodak Co. is the world's largest producer of photographic products. Makes amateur and professional films and equipment and related supplies (81% of sales). Is a leading producer of synthetic textile fibers (Kodel), plastics and chemicals (19% of sales). Companies outside U.S. account for 40% of sales, 22% of profits. Govt. sales, 4% of total. Major plants in Rochester, N.Y., Kingsport, Tenn., U.K., France, Germany. R&D, 6.0% of sales. Labor costs, 41% of sales. '74 deprec. rate: 5.5%. Has 200,400 empls., 238,546 shrhldrs. Insiders control under 1%. Chrmn.: G. Zornow. Pres.: W. Fallon. Inc.: N.J. Address: 343 State St., Rochester, N.Y. 14650.

(13) **An upturn in economic activity has strengthened Kodak's outlook.** Business, in general, began to pick up for the company during the third quarter. Domestic consumer photographic equipment volume, sparked by the Trimlite Instamatic and Tele-Instamatic lines, may have grown by 20% in the closing months of 1975. Applied photography (e.g., business systems, and printing) sales which are sensitive to the economy, have also begun to trend upward in contrast to the depressed sales earlier in 1975. Kodak's chemical operations, particularly in the fiber area, showed their first improvement in a year during the December stanza. Overall, Kodak probably had its best operating earnings quarter of 1975 in the period just ended. Kodak shares are likely to perform at least as well as the market averages in the months ahead.

.... nevertheless, fourth-quarter earnings (not yet reported) may show a modest decline. Some 16¢ a share in 1974 income was derived from an accounting change and a currency translation gain, all of which were recognized in the final quarter. Such credits were not available in 1975. In fact, Kodak probably booked an 8¢ a share currency translation loss in the final period of 1975. We doubt that the full 24¢ a share differential can be made up from operations.

Kodak will probably enjoy a substantial earnings gain this year, on the strength of a gradually improving domestic economy, increased demand for amateur and applied photographic products, and a significant rise in Eastman Chemicals' net income. We also believe that Kodak will garner extra camera and film sales in 1976 — a combination bicentennial and election year.

Kodak's long-awaited instant camera may be introduced this spring. Although the company's challenger to the Polaroid line may well be readily accepted by the public, we doubt that Kodak's "instant" will have a major effect on 1976 earnings. It generally takes three to six months before new products begin to have a positive impact on the corporate income statement. By the decade's end, however, this product line should be making an important profit contribution. *J.H.K. /f.g.*

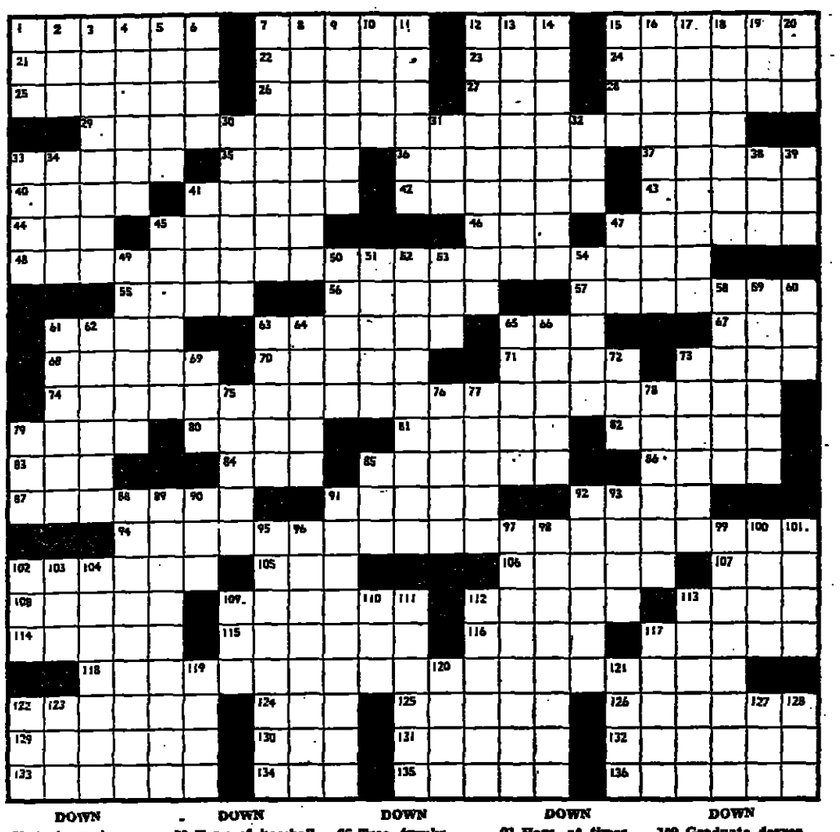
(A) Incl. fgn. subs. since 1967. (B) Based on average shares outstanding. Fourth reporting period, 16 or 17 weeks, others 12 weeks. (C) Next div'd meeting about Feb. 20. Goes ex about Feb. 25. Div'd payment dates: Jan. 2, Apr. 1, July 2, Oct. 1. Plus 5% stock in 1964. ■ Div'd reinvestment plan available. (D) Excludes intangible assets: in '74 $15.4 mill., 10¢ a sh. (E) FIFO until 1973; LIFO thereafter.

(14) Price Stability 90; Growth Persistence 80 (Scale from 100 to 5); Earnings Predictability: Above Average

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

TOUJOURS L'AMOUR—By Jack L. Steinhardt



ACROSS

1 Talkative one
7 Rio de la —
12 Youth org.
15 Place within
21 Hit the big time
22 Loom bar
23 Fleming
24 Widened a hole
25 Rolling and birth
26 "You used to come — . . ."
27 Electric abbr.
28 Warm water fishes
29 ". . . Crabbe
33 Liabilities
35 "— World: Abbr
36 "I tell a . . ."
37 Quartzes
40 Out of line
41 Novello et al.
42 Fake retribution
43 Swift
44 Mauna —
45 Mother or silly
46 German name for 92 Across
47 Self-assured
48 Love: Johnson
53 Bradley
56 — lazuli
57 Without columns
61 Rumanian coins
62 One who welds
65 Container: Abbr.
67 Suffix of action
68 Form of Helen
70 Stimulate
71 Leading: —
72 Smoky one
74 Love: Shakespeare
79 Commotions

DOWN

1 Balloon filler
2 Cultural field
3 Bully
4 Double
5 Tinker to — to . . .
6 Defendant: Abbr.
7 Soil improver
8 Frothed, as a horse
9 Garden flowers
10 Amount
11 Rubbing fluid
12 Oriental soup staples
13 Dixie port
14 Parallel thing
15 — while
16 Type of oil
17 Katharine Hepburn's flower
18 Electrical units
19 ". . . of troubles"
20 Desk workers: Abbr.
30 — faire
31 Seagoing: Abbr.
32 Native: Suffix
33 Contemporary painter
34 Assertive tendencies
35 Scottish river
39 Theology deg.
41 Big Ten team
45 Castor and Pollux
47 Opposite of neg.
49 Oilstone users
50 Tony of baseball
51 Stabat or Alma
52 Not restricted
53 Tree
54 Manuel de —
58 Amount of printed matter
59 Atlantic islands
60 Johnny —
61 Parish officer
62 Lombard king
63 Violet or modern
64 Like fall air
65 Liberator of Scotland
66 Tree trunks
69 Stone or coon's
72 Work unit
73 Plow
75 Medieval guild
76 Double-boiler part
77 Form of Cecilia
78 Worked out
79 Cutting tool
85 Medieval poem
86 Humiliation
89 Part of a fraction
90 Corroded
91 Hogs, at times
92 Breastbones
93 Interrupter's word
95 F.D.R.'s Four
96 Spontaneous humor
97 Pushed out
98 Vagrants
99 Dauntless
100 Lopez theme
101 Kick or leaf
102 "You —!" (hurry)
103 Victorian —
104 Deli purchases
109 Graduate degree
110 Silkworm
111 Cane
112 O.J. Simpson, often
113 Rank designation
117 Coin of Ecuador
119 Fail to keep
120 Syrian city
121 Army comms. officers
122 Silent —
123 — Darya
127 Chemical suffix
128 Aesop, to poets

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

D	I	D	S		A	I	R	A	B	I	S	T	S		S	C	S		A	D	A
R	I	O	P	I	E		D	E	P	O	S	I	T	E		A	A	L		S	O	L
A	L	I	O	N	E	A	I	O	N	E	A	L	L	A	L	I	A	L	O	N	E
M	O	N	O	D	I	T	Y		E	S	I	N	E		B	I	L	I	K	E	R	S
A	R	G	U	I	E		O	A	F		T	H	E	M	E	S						
	S	E	G		S	I	A	T	I	A	N		P	H	O	N	E	D		F	I	B
		H	E	A	R	T	I	T	O	H	E	A	R	T		N	U	D	E			
B	O	R	I	N	G			H	A	R	T	S			S	T	E	L	L	A		
A	M	E	S	I	S		P	I	R	I	O	R	I			Y	O	W	L	E	D	
G	I	D	E		B	O	Y	S	W	I	L	L	I	B	E	B	O	Y	S			
S	T	U	N		E	G	A	L			Y	O	G	I		O	P	A	I	L		
		C	O	M	E	O	N	E	C	O	M	E	A	L	L		R	E	N	E		
A	U	T	U	M	N			R	E	U	S	S	I		S	K	E	N	E			
S	T	A	G	E	S		C	L	A	S	S			C	O	N	D	O	R			
S	A	S	H		A	R	O	S	E	I	S	A	R	O	S	E						
T	H	E		A	S	I	S	E	S		C	A	B	O	T		W	A	N			
		T	S	E	T	S	E			N	E	I	T		A	Y	R	E	S			
	V	E	R	I	T	A	S		T	R	O	D			A	L	O	C	A	T		
M	A	R	Y	M	A	R	Y	Q	U	I	T	E	C	O	N	T	R	A	R	Y		
A	R	I		O	N	I	T		E	N	S	H	R	O	U	D		K	N	E	E	
D	Y	E		V	I	A	E		D	E	P	O	S	E	R	S		E	R	R		

DOWN

20 Desk workers: Abbr.
30 — faire
31 Seagoing: Abbr.
32 Native: Suffix
33 Contemporary painter
34 Assertive tendencies
35 Scottish river
39 Theology deg.
41 Big Ten team
45 Castor and Pollux
47 Opposite of neg.
49 Oilstone users
50 Tony of baseball
51 Stabat or Alma
52 Not restricted
53 Tree
54 Manuel de —
58 Amount of printed matter
59 Atlantic islands
60 Johnny —
61 Parish officer
62 Lombard king
63 Violet or modern
64 Like fall air
65 Liberator of Scotland
66 Tree trunks
69 Stone or coon's
72 Work unit
73 Plow
75 Medieval guild
76 Double-boiler part
77 Form of Cecilia
78 Worked out
79 Cutting tool
85 Medieval poem
86 Humiliation
89 Part of a fraction
90 Corroded
91 Hogs, at times
92 Breastbones
93 Interrupter's word
95 F.D.R.'s Four
96 Spontaneous humor
97 Pushed out
98 Vagrants
99 Dauntless
100 Lopez theme
101 Kick or leaf
102 "You —!" (hurry)
103 Victorian —
104 Deli purchases
109 Graduate degree
110 Silkworm
111 Cane
112 O.J. Simpson, often
113 Rank designation
117 Coin of Ecuador
119 Fail to keep
120 Syrian city
121 Army comms. officers
122 Silent —
123 — Darya
127 Chemical suffix
128 Aesop, to poets

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	14	57	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	1	34	Clear
ANKARA	0	32	Cloudy
ATHENS	11	52	Cloudy
BEIRUT	17	63	Clear
BELGRADE	2	36	Cloudy
BERLIN	—1	30	Clear
BRUSSELS	3	37	Clear
BUDAPEST	3	37	Clear
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	16	61	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	2	36	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Cloudy
DUBLIN	4	39	Overcast
EDINBURGH	4	39	Snow
FLORENCE	12	54	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	37	Overcast
GENEVA	0	32	Overcast
HELSINKI	—8	18	Snow
ISTANBUL	7	45	Fog
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Clear
LISBON	11	52	Cloudy
LONDON	6	43	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	9	48	Cloudy
MADRID	6	43	Overcast
MILAN	8	46	Overcast
MONTREAL	—27	—16	Clear
MOSCOW	—1	30	Snow
MUNICH	—1	30	Overcast
NEW YORK	—5	23	Snow
NICE	16	61	Cloudy
OSLO	—5	23	Clear
PARIS	5	41	Cloudy
PRAGUE	1	34	Cloudy
ROME	12	54	Rain
SOFIA	4	39	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	—3	27	Clear
TEHRAN	7	45	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	18	61	Cloudy
TUNIS	16	61	Cloudy
VENICE	11	52	Cloudy
VIENNA	1	34	Overcast
WARSAW	—2	28	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	0	32	Cloudy
ZURICH	—1	30	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

February 6, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d) daily, (w) weekly, (r) regularly, (i) irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund ... $7.29
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd. $8.33
Austral Select Fd ... $9.30 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co:

— (d) Baerbond ... SF843.05
— (d) Conbar ... SF123
— (d) Grobar ... SF502
— (d) Stockbar ... SF921

(w) BrownInvest ... $13.48
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd. $12.26
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. $5.30
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd ... $7.96

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l ... $14.56
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $8.76
(d) Capital Rentenvest ... LF1.096
(d) Caribico Open-End ... $122.60
(d) Citadel Fund ... $3.25
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $653.11
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs. $9.12
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs. $13.33
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V. $5.97

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Cansec ... SF586
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ... SF71.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ... SF70.75
— (d) Energievalor ... SF85.50
— (d) Usec ... SF682
— (d) Europavalor ... SF133.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. ... $4.13

(w) D.G.A. ... $40.69
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) ... $1.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l ... $12.84
(w) Dr Interco Int'l Fd ... $12.01
(w) Europe Obligations ... LF1.072

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra ... DM24.00
— (d) Intl Rentenfond ... DM75.90

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets ... $15.90
— (d) Fidelity Dir Svcs Tr. ... $61.09
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia ... $6.24
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $17.37
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund ... $27.22
— (d) Fidelity World Fd ... $11.45
(d) Fiducem ... SF983
(w) First Int'l Fd ... $122.57
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. ... $14.67
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $29.95
(d) First Security Cap Fd ... $31.75
(w) Fleming Fund S.A ... $52.10
(w) Fleming Japan Fund ... $34.28
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ... SF1,663
(d) Formula Selection Fd ... $78.82
(d) Fonditalia ... $10.63
(d) Fund of Nations ... $6.24
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div) ... $9.62
(w) Future Australia Fd ... Aus.$8.17

G.T (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund ... $11.54
— (w) Berry Pac Fd Ltd ... $26.85
— (w) G.T Dollar Fund ... $6.04
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l ... $7.92
(w) Hausmann Holdgs NV. $5,963
(i) H.O.T.T Robet ... $38.52
(d) Icofund ... $10.18
(d) Interfin ... SF307.25
(d) Interfund S.A ... $9.87
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $104.59
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) ... $33.92
(r) Int'l Securities Fund ... Q.S. **
(r) Invest Atlantiques ... $36.05
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund ... $3.99
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. ... $7.81
(r) Japan Growth Fund ... $15.41
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $52.09
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $12.85

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine East. Trust ... $54.38
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund ... $42.82
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. ... $17.14

(d) KB in ome Fund ... LF1.616
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $11.13
(w) Kleinwort Bens Jap F ... $16.31
(r) Leverage Cap Hold ... $27.06

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:

— (w) L&Int Multi-way Fd ... SF419.50
— (w) L&Int Income Fund ... SF366.50
(w) Luxfund ... $16.86
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $10.68
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.86
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund ... $3.28
(w) N.A.M.F ... $69.83
(w) Nippon Fund ... $38.04
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund ... $5.47
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd ... $6.60
(r) Pegasus Intern L ... $6.88
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $22.33
(d) Renta Fund ... LF2,039
(d) Renta Capital Fund ... LF4,027
(d) Rentinvest ... LF371
— (d) Safe Fund ... $4.74
— (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $10.34
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF50.50
Share Realty N.V ... $15.00
Share International N.V ... $4.51

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $12.76

S.M.G FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund ... SF24.55
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF4.83
— (d) ITF Fund N.V ... $7.37
(w) SMH Special Fund ... DM91.60

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parton Sw & Int ... SF1,553.50
— (r) Securswiss ... SF894
(d) Sorga Fund ... $189.97
(w) Star Fund ... $4.97

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor ... SF452.75
— (d) Intervalor ... SF98
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF979.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. ... SF213.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select ... SF79
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF97.54
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $7.72
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold Sec ... $20.10
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V ... $54.41
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $19.06

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca U.S. 50 ... SF36.25
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF70.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SF61.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh ... SF122.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ... SF91
— (d) Globinvest ... SF99
— (d) Pacific Invest ... SF78.50
— (d) Rometac-Int'l ... SF752
— (d) Satit South Afr Sh ... SF303
— (d) Sima Swiss Br Fst ... SF175

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlanticinvest ... DM16.30
— (d) Europafonds ... DM33.65
— (d) Unifonds ... DM31.00
— (d) Unirenta ... DM40.35
— (d) Unispecial I ... DM62.35
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd ... $2.99
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd ... $12.78
(w) Western Growth Fd ... 36.11
(w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1,242.26
(w) West Proprietary N.V ... $1,563.87
(d) World Equity Grth Fd ... $425.36
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $43.38
(w) Worldwide Special ... $3,797.59

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend: † — New N.A — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid; Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. ** Quote suspended.

BOOKS

SIMPLE & DIRECT

A Rhetoric for Writers

By Jacques Barzun. Harper & Row. 212 pp. $10.

ON WRITING WELL

An Informal Guide to Writing Nonfiction

By William Zinsser. Harper & Row. 151 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

As someone who makes his living by putting words together, I cannot finally fault these two guides to writing better—one of them, "Simple & Direct," a quasi-textbook by Jacques Barzun, who last year retired from a distinguished teaching career at Columbia University, the other, "On Writing Well," based on a course taught at Yale by the popular journalist William Zinsser. Each of these books provides a useful checklist of warnings and prescriptions—stop using the illogical form of the adverb "hopefully" in such a sentence as "Hopefully, he will undertake the project hopefully"; look up the true meaning of such words as "escalate" and "preempt" before you misuse them in any more sentences, learn to distinguish between "repel" and "repulse," "precipitate" and "precipitous," and "compose" and "comprise".

Each of the books confirms certain of my pet enthusiasms. "I almost always urge people to write in the first person," says William Zinsser. "Writing is an act of ego and you might as well admit it." (When I read this, I bounced up and down in my chair and cheered.) How can you understand the meanings of words without knowing their roots? asks Barzun. And how can you understand the roots of English words without knowing something of Latin and Greek? (When I read this I found myself wishing again that I hadn't slept through Caesar's "Commentaries on the Gallic War.")

Both of these books belong on any shelf of serious reference works for writers—along with, say, Fowler's "Modern English Usage," Strunk and White's "The Elements of Style" and of course as many different dictionaries of the English language as you have money to buy and space to keep. For if you want to know why "mindboggling" is a no-no for, for that matter, why "no-no" is a no-no), you need only consult Barzun. And if you feel like being reminded of the essentials of interesting travel writing, or of the art of conducting a provocative interview, or of the secret of why Red Smith is different from most other sports writers, all you have to do is browse through Zinsser.

And yet I wonder if these books are really going to help the people to whom their messages are primarily directed—the students who go on turning out comma splices after being told a dozen times what constitutes an elementary sentence, or the stock-market analysts who write of "upside gravity" even though a moment's sober reflection would expose the absurdity of such a notion. Why is it that Americans keep fouling the atmosphere with their verbiage, even when the academic woods are filled with instructors like Barzun and Zinsser and every branch of the English curriculum bears leaves of Fowler's "Usage" and White's "Elements"? (As a matter of fact, how come after carefully reading these two books I myself suddenly felt as if I couldn't rub two coherent sentences together?)

I know, I know. It's laziness and lack of discipline that account for the impurities of our prose, and more recently—if a recent Newsweek cover story has it right—it's a mindlessness induced by watching television and listening to 1960s liberals (ill-liberals?) who said that any way you felt like saying it was right. Still, I wonder if it isn't also partly the tone of our instructors that's at fault—a tone that is typified by the rhetoric of "Simple & Direct" and "On Writing Well."

They exhort us, Barzun and Zinsser. They tell us to banish the clutter from our prose, to cease thinking so fuzzily, to sensitize ourselves to the meaning of language, and to sanitize the prose we are perpetrating. Improve yourself, they tell us—which means that there is something very wrong with us. And it doesn't take too many steps, especially reading Barzun, to figure out that what's wrong is that we're lazy, ignorant, inattentive, badly read, poorly bred and dumb.

Yes, I know that these instructors don't mean for us to understand everything all at once. I know that these books are meant to be consulted and reconsulted as one's writing progresses from subliteracy to coherence. Still, even I, who should know better, began these books by feeling defensive. I found myself jumping at Zinsser for writing "If I may belabor the metaphore of carpentry . . ." when he ought to have written "labor", I chortled triumphantly at the ambiguity in Barzun's instruction to "lead up to the object without a break," and I wondered incredulously how he could offer us as an example of good diction a sentence of Eric Hoffer's that begins, "This lack of worship goes hand in hand with the fact that in normal times . . ." And by the end I had thought so much about the elements of good writing that I felt unable to write.

Books like "Simple & Direct" and "On Writing Well" are really meant for people who already know how to write.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORBIL

ISTUE

HETOLC

SHENOC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LOVER CHASM BEADLE LATEST

Answers: *For a non-stop flight, take this*—THE ESCALATOR

U.S. Woman Breaks Olympic Record in Skating; Russian Hockey Squad Defeats Americans, 6-2

500-Meter Sprint To Sheila Young

By Fred Tupper

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Sheila Young, the 25-year-old skating marvel from Detroit, today made a shambles of the 500-meter women's speed-skating sprint, beating the competition out of sight.

The time for the lap-and-a-half race was 42.76, smashing the 43.33 Olympic mark set in Sapporo, Japan, in 1972, by another American, Anne Henning, and breaking the 43.18 Innsbruck record that happened to be Young's own.

Second was Canadian Cathy Priestner in 43.12 and third was former world record-holder Tatiana Averina, of the Soviet Union, who came through at the end in 43.17 to take the bronze from Leah Poulos of the United States by four one-hundredths of a second.

Russian Wins Biathlon

In other Winter Games events, the Soviet Union earned its third gold medal in the two-day-old competition when 25-year-old army officer Nikolai Kruglov took the 20-kilometer individual biathlon on the Seefeld course. The frustrated Finn Heikki Ikola, who was leading at the last of the shootings in this sport in which competitors ski over a 20-kilometer course, stopping four times to shoot at targets. Ikola missed the target once, while the Russian scored high enough to win in an hour, 14 minutes and 12.26 seconds.

The medal was expected to go to Alexander Tikhonov, second at Grenoble in 1968 and fourth at Sapporo, but he failed on his final shots, too, receiving six penalty minutes to finish fifth. Ikola was second and Alexander Alizarov of the Soviet Union third.

Tikhonov had another spell of the bad luck which also blocked his chances at Sapporo.

Tikhonov's intermediate times were faster than Kruglov's in the first three stages, but the wind suddenly increased to affect his shooting at the final target and it cost him six penalty minutes. He finished fifth, one spot behind his 1972 position.

"Tikhonov just tried too hard. The same happened to me but not as badly," said Ikola, who is the world champion in this event.

The Russian pair said they had no problems with the course or the waxing, but Ikola said part of the track was icy and scraped the wax from his skis.

The United States had an unhappy day in the event. Captain Lyle Nelson wound up 35th with 10 penalty minutes after a good start.

After the first two runs for the two-man bobsled title, Austrians Fritz Sperling and Andreas Schwab squeezed an edge of three one-hundredths of a second over the favored East German team of Meinhard Nehmer and Bernhard Germeshausen, with West Germany's sled of Wolfgang Zimmerer and Manfred Schumann third. The leading time was 1:52.26. The final runs will be held tomorrow.

Bumpy Second Run

Zimmerer, who has won the world title three times and the 1972 Olympic gold medal with Peter Utzschneider, held second place after the first run today, but he had a bumpy second ride and lost out to the East Germans.

Italian world champions Gerardo Alvera and Franco Perruget failed to find their touch and placed seventh. The Italians, like most of the other crews, are finding the Igls course on the *short* side compared to the usual 1,500-meter tracks.

"It puts too much emphasis on the start," said Jim Morgan, who drove the U.S. No. 1 bobsled.

Morgan, 27, and his 26-year-old Indianapolis brakeman, Tom Becker, were lying 16th of the 41 crews from 13 nations.

"You just don't get the time to make up for a poor start," Morgan said. "We finished seventh in the world's in Cervinia on a longer track. Here you need a fast start at the top and then it's an easy run if you know the track."

Tricks of the Track

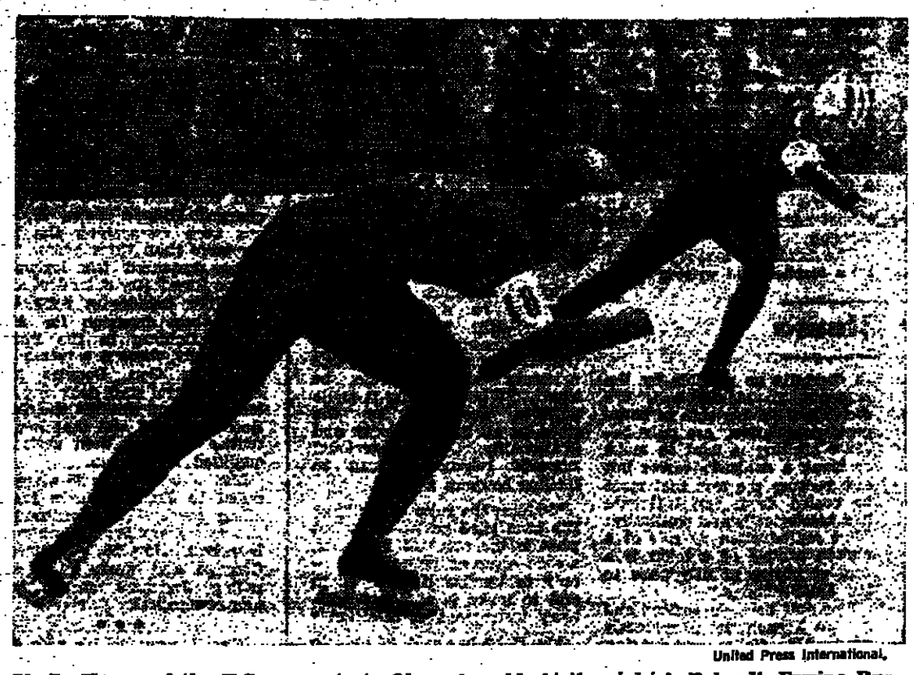
Sperling and Schwab showed they knew all the tricks of the track and the value of a good start. They were fastest at the 1-meter and 400-meter marks both races.

East Germans today tightened their grip on the single-seat luge as they are defending at Garmisch-Partenkirchen when they hammered to clear leads with a day to go.

European champion Detlef Guenther, who has held the men's lead throughout, smashed the track record set yesterday by Josef Fendt of West Germany and now looks certain to win the title.

Margit Schumann, world champion for the past three years, so shattered the track record to catapult back into the women's lead after dipping from first to fifth in yesterday's second run.

Guenther, a 21-year-old electrician, clocked a remarkable 1:41.8 seconds to slice more than half a second off the time set by former world champion Fendt at an average speed of over 85 kilometers an hour.



United Press International.

Sheila Young of the U.S. en route to Olympic gold. At the right is Poland's Erwina Rys.

The Best Since Babe Didrikson

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 6 (IHT).—Sheila Young was nervous today and that was a good omen for her.

"When I'm not nervous I'm worried," said the 25-year-old American who had just spent 42.76 seconds and 500 meters in a hunchback position—a familiar position for her. When she finally straightened up, she had an Olympic gold medal and record to add to a silver medal she won yesterday.

There may be more to come. Her best event on ice is the 1,000 meters, which she'll be going after tomorrow. In a few months she'll put her skates in the closet, making room for them by pulling out a bicycle so that she can bend over the handlebars and go pedaling after her second crown as the sprint champion of women's bicycling.

Few women have recorded anything like Sheila Young's achievements. The sports world is filled with specialists who must concentrate on one sport to receive any sort of plaudits. Young is the exception; that's why she is the best U.S. female athlete since Babe Didrikson and possibly the world's outstanding female competitor of this decade. She is the only athlete, male or female, to be a world champion in two completely different sports.

Modest Goals

She said today after finishing ahead of Cathy Priestner of Canada and Tatiana Averina of the Soviet Union that her goals in life have always been modest. This year she was happy to make the Olympic team, she said. She added that she was happy with the role of women in the world before the women's liberation movement started. She never has needed the help of other females to find her place in the world because she is a super athlete, an exception. Some men see her as more than their equal.

In 1973, in San Sebastian, Spain, she fell off her bike, but got up, her arms and legs bloody, and finished with the title. After the feat, the men's sprint winner, Dane Niels Fredbord, said: "She must be one of the toughest girls in the world. I wouldn't like to go against her."

Nobody enjoyed being on the ice with her today. She came into the arena with the world record in the 500 meters, a mark set only last week, with 16 years of competition behind her and with the silver medal gained in the 1,500 meters here. The opposition's hope was that the long outing yesterday took something out of her.

She skated today with the encouragement of her fiancé, Jim Ochowicz, who has the same interests as Sheila: bicycling and skating. He is a member of the U.S. bicycling team. Sheila also skated with a cold and on a course which she didn't like.

As the starter pointed his gun to the sky, she nervously stepped on the starting line and when the gun went off, exploded from the start. After a few short steps to start her propulsion, she stooped over, her upper body parallel to the ice, and took long, graceful steps, cutting through a fog which partially hid the scoreboard. A big crowd waved U.S. flags in the outdoor arena, next to the Olympic Stadium.

"It was a good start," she said, adding that she "felt a rush through my whole body."

She still was nervous when she finished the 500 meters and waited for the other women to race. Priestner, going before her, had clocked 43.12 and former world record-holder Averina was the last threat. She finished in 43.17 and the churning stopped in Sheila's stomach. If it starts again tomorrow, Sheila will be very happy once more.

—KIRSCH.

U.S. Team Sees 'Moral Victory'

By Bernard Kirsch

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 6 (IHT).—The Russian men beat the U.S. boys in hockey today and that surprised nobody. Only the score of 6-2 did.

This was the most fearsome squad of hockey men in the world, the combined team of the two Russian outfits which went to North America and beat National Hockey League teams five of eight games, with one tie.

The 18 Americans who put on the red, white and blue uniforms were college students, stars of places like Harvard University or Wisconsin schools. The goaltending wonder is from Michigan Tech.

"We showed them we were not a bunch of young American kids," said Steve Jensen, who scored one of the U.S. goals.

"It was a moral victory," said 21-year-old net protector Jim Warden, who was credited with 60 saves in the first cardinal game of the Group A pool in the Olympic six-nation round-robin tournament, which ends Sunday night. The Russians are not expected to lose a game as they go for their fourth straight gold medal.

At times tonight, they seemed not to be playing as hard as they could, and when they stepped up the pace, the Americans were so "keyed up" they stopped the Russians. But their excitement, their over-flowing adrenalin, led to their downfall.

With 10 minutes gone and the Americans trailing only 1-0, goalie Warden slashed out with his stick at a Russian loitering in the crease area. That is the Russian style—have somebody hanging around the goal and feed him throughout the game.

"[Boris] Mihailov always likes to stay in front of the net," Warden said, "so I thought I'd take a few shots to his ankle. But I think I got a little carried away."

A penalty was called and an American was sent to the penalty box for the goalie.

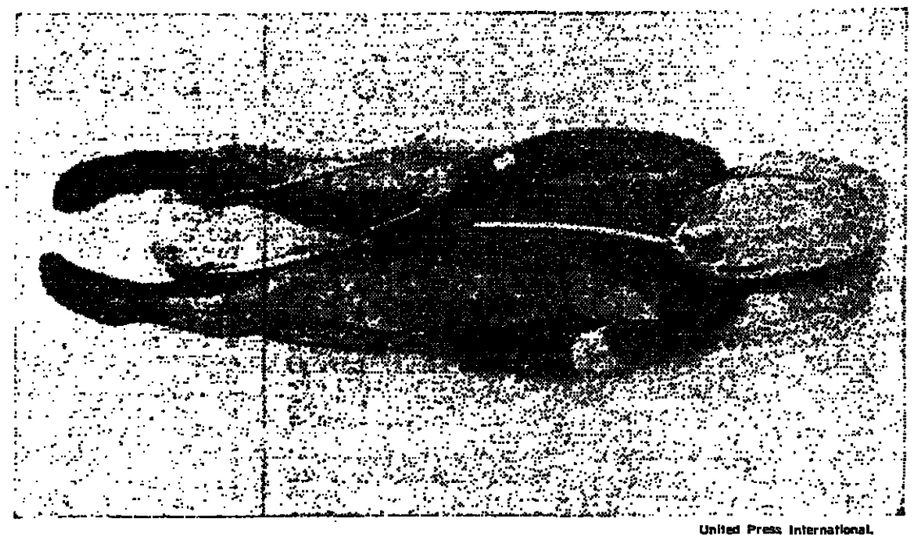
A minute later, Warden was caught holding a Russian and a second American was sent to the penalty box.

"I was so psyched up that I was almost to the point of crying," said Warden, who noted that the Russians are "tough enough to play five-on-five." With three American skaters against five Russians the score was soon 2-0. It became 3-0 two seconds after the Americans were on equal terms in players. For the res. of the game, the teams played more or less evenly. The 3-0 deficit evidently had loosened up the Americans.

John Taft of the United States finally scored at 7 minutes 39 seconds of the second period. The Americans kept up the attack against Vladislav Tretiak, the Russian goalie, who has often been referred to as "the entire Russian defense," but he let only one more puck get past him. By then the Russians had a 6-1 lead, with six players scoring. After each success, the Russians never appeared excited; they acted like the New York Yankees of old who were not emotional over hitting home runs because they hit so many of them.

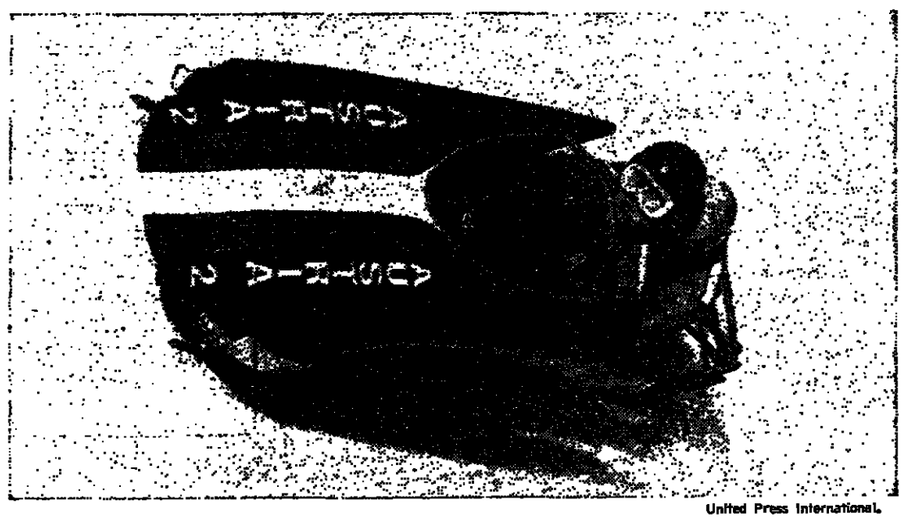
Jensen made the final tally for the Americans.

In other hockey games today, West Germany defeated Poland 7-4 and Finland edged Czechoslovakia 1-0.



United Press International.

Monika Scheftschik of West Germany (above) in luge. She is seventh-ranked after three runs in 2:08.576. Leading is East Germany's Margit Schumann whose combined time is 2:07.969. Below is bobsled of Austria's Fritz Sperling and Andreas Schwab.



United Press International.

Baseball's Finley Faces Revolt

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Now that the inmates are taking over the asylum of sports, the onus will be on the wardens to be more humane, if not more charitable. Charles Finley, the turnkey of the Oakland A's, soon will discover that his dictatorial manner has not endeared him to many of his best players.

When a federal judge, John Oliver, upheld Wednesday the arbitration ruling of Peter Seitz that liberated Andy Messersmith and Dave McNally from baseball bondage, it meant that many baseball players will decline to sign the contracts offered to them this year. By not signing, they will maintain the possibility of joining Messersmith and McNally in freedomland. Among those unlikely to sign are many of the A's who have debated Finley in salary arbitration the last two years.

"I know I won't sign," Reggie Jackson was saying not long ago, "and several others probably won't sign."

The A's slugger mentioned Joe Rudi, Sal Bando, Gene Tenace, Vida Blue, Ken Holtzman and Rollie Fingers as teammates who will ignore Finley's offer.

"I'll be nice about it," Reggie Jackson said. "I'll smile. I'll even buy Charlie a drink, but I won't sign."

By the 1977 season, the nucleus of the A's who won three consecutive World Series might be scattered throughout the major leagues. Finley will have only himself to blame. Not that all celebrated players are unhappy with their (A) owner (B) salary (C) locale (D) all of the above. Joe Morgan and Johnny Bench, for example, have expressed the intent of signing with the Cincinnati Reds this season, just as Tom Seaver is expected to sign a New York Mets' contract for a substantial raise.

Not to sign means the possibility of a 10-per-cent salary cut. But the burden now is on the owners—treat the players with respect, if not with tender, loving care. That's also the name of the game now in the National Basketball Association, where the clubowners have agreed to unlock their inmates in 1980, and in the National Football League, where the Rozelle rule looms as nothing but a memory.

Not that sports won't continue in the courts. The next voice you hear will be that of a second-string second baseman shouting "conspiracy" because he hasn't been offered a five-year contract at $100,000 annually with a coffee break after the fifth inning.

Perhaps the most intriguing clause in the tentative NBA agreement is the "right of first refusal" concerning a player who is shopping for a better deal. If, say, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, having played out his contract with the Los Angeles Lakers, receives an offer of $1 million annually for five years from the New York Knicks, he must give the Lakers an opportunity to match that offer. If the Lakers match it, he is bound to accept the Lakers' offer. That clause favors the clubowner willing to meet the market value that the player has established.

For a player of Abdul-Jabbar's importance, collusion among the owners isn't likely. But for a lesser player, collusion is a threat. Owners could agree on a limit to the offer for that player. Price-fixing, it's called in big business.

Loudly, the NBA clubowners have voted unanimously against a merger with the American Basketball Association, those seven teams of lost souls who play with a red, white and blue ball. The attitude of many NBA people is "bury them" for having created an auction for talent, for having indirectly provoked the litigation that has resulted in the weakening of the clubowners' power in the tentative agreement.

But quietly, the NBA soon might be considering individual applications for franchises from ABA teams.

"I wouldn't want to be quoted on that," one of the NBA's most influential personalities said, "but if one club wants to apply, the owners would consider that application on its individual merits."

Tired and Poor

What the NBA is saying is, give us the Denver Nuggets with David Thompson, and the New York Nets, with Julius Erving, but not your tired and poor. After all, the NBA has tired and poor of its own.

In the next few months, look for the ABA to dissolve in charges of sabotage as the Nuggets, the Nets and possibly the Kentucky Colonels and the Indiana Pacers apply to the NBA clubowners for franchises.

That's not a merger, it's absorption. It's what the National Football League did in 1950 by accepting the Cleveland Browns, San Francisco 49ers and the Baltimore Colts when the All-America Conference expired.

In modifying its college draft structure, the NBA also agreed with the Knicks' reasoning in signing George McGinnis last year.

Rights in Perpetuity

At the time, the Knicks signed McGinnis to keep him from challenging the draft in federal court, and argued that the Philadelphia 76ers should not hold McGinnis's rights in perpetuity. Now the NBA has modified its draft rules to appease the federal court that must approve the agreement.

No longer are a player's draft rights held in perpetuity. If he is not signed the first year, he is eligible to be drafted again the next year. If he still declines to sign, he is declared a free agent. When the Knicks were deprived of this year's first-round draft choice by commissioner Larry O'Brien for the McGinnis caper, the Atlanta Hawks were fined $400,000 for having signed Julius Erving when the Milwaukee Bucks had drafted him. Of the $400,000 fine, $150 000 went to the Bucks and $250,000 to the league.

But the league's amount has since been reduced to $100,000, in payouts of $10,000 a year for 10 years. Maybe the commissioner will consider reducing the Knicks' punishment to a third-round draft choice.

Innsbruck Notes

Klammer Gets Chance to Race in Giant Slalom

From Wire Dispatches

INNSBRUCK, Feb. 6.—The Austrian ski-racing commission tonight named Franz Klammer to its men's giant slalom team, although he is a mediocre skier in that competition.

The idea, obviously, is to give Klammer, who won the downhill yesterday, a chance for the combined world championship title, which the International Ski Federation awards to the skier with the best overall performance in downhill, giant slalom and slalom.

The combined title is not an Olympic title, though.

The Austrians also dropped Effi Deufl from the women's downhill team and replaced her with Monika Kaserer. This meant that the team comprises Brigitte Totschnig, Nicola Spiess, Irmgard Lukasser and Monika Kaserer. Kaserer consistently clocked faster times in training than Deufl, who suffered from a cold.

* * *

Former Formula One champion Jackie Stewart, always took the auto-racing tracks at top speed but the luge Olympic run is a bit too much for him.

"It looks a bit too dangerous for me," Stewart said in answer to a general offer for Olympic guests to make a run on the 1,217-meter course after the games.

* * *

Swiss morale, skyhigh when practice began three days ago, plummeted today as their defending Olympic champion Marie-Thérèse Nadig reported that her right shoulder, which she badly wrenched Wednesday, was not getting any better.

"It really hurt me today," the usually ebullient Swiss said despondently after coming close to a nasty fall on today's practice run. "I just have no spirit at all."

The Swiss No. 2, Bernadette Zurbriggen, is in no better shape mentally. She appears to be going through a crisis of confidence, saying that she cannot get the highly technical run here right.

* * *

Italian skiers who raced in the men's downhill yesterday did not change their skis as planned for fear of a disqualification for World Cup champion Gustavo Thoeni on grounds of professionalism, a member of the team said.

Had the Italians dropped their Italian-made skis to switch to the type used by Austrians and Canadians, the Italian manufacturing company reportedly would have disclosed its budget, including money paid to Thoeni under the table.

Reports have indicated that Thoeni, a 25-year-old star who has won four World Cups, two world titles and an Olympic gold medal, makes $250,000 to $300,000 a year from his ski victories.

"I intended to use the Austrian skis for the downhill," said Rolando Thoeni, a third cousin of Gustavo. "I showed up at the start with them but I did not use them.

"We all feared that the fuss this decision would have caused with the manufacturers would have led to several disqualifications, including Gustavo's," he said.

* * *

Brigitte Totschnig of Austria was fastest in practice for the third consecutive time today in training for the women's downhill race.

West Germany's Rosi Mittermaier again was second fastest but once again could not get within half a second of Totschnig who has now become a firm favorite to give Austria its second downhill title.

The U.S. hope, Cindy Nelson, finished 10th today.

* * *

Austrian games organizers and the International Olympic Committee were deadlocked today in the row over whether the Munich-based Radio Free Europe should be barred from the Winter Olympics.

IOC director Monique Berlioux said the IOC executive committee was standing by its decision that RFE reporters here would have to hand back their press cards by midnight tomorrow night because they were not properly accredited.

But Iain Macdonald, head of the RFE team, said he would not do so until instructed by the Austrian committee organizing the games and its press chief Bertl Neumann. Neumann maintains the RFE journalists were correctly accredited.

* * *

It was a tough day for John Morton.

Morton, 21, of Anchorage, Alaska, had trained and trained and had eventually won a place on the U.S. Winter Olympic team. He competes in a strange event, the biathlon, which combines a 20-kilometer cross-country ski race with rifle marksmanship.

Each competitor stops four times to fire at a target, and each missed shot is added to the skier's elapsed time as a penalty.

Well, Morton took off in today's biathlon, hoping for a respectable finish. But early in the race he fell and broke his rifle.

"I didn't even get a chance to see what I was good for," he said. "Why must such things happen in the Olympic Games?"

Olympic Results

MEDALS TABLE

	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
U.S.S.R.	3	—	4	7
U.S.	1	2	—	3
Austria	1	—	—	1
Canada	—	1	—	1
Finland	—	1	—	1
Swiss.	—	1	—	1
Italy	—	—	1	1

Women's Speed Skating
500 Meters

1. Sheila Young, U.S. 42.76
2. Cathy Priestner, Canada ... 43.12
3. Tatiana Averina, U.S.S.R. ... 43.17
4. Leah Poulos, U.S. 43.21
5. Vera Krasnova, U.S.S.R. ... 43.33
6. L. Sadchikova, U.S.S.R. 43.80
7. Makiko Nagaya, Japan 43.88
8. Paula Halonen, Finland 43.99
9. Lori Monk, U.S. 44.00
10. Heike Lange, E. Germany ... 44.21

20-Kilometer Biathlon

1. Nikolai Kruglov, U.S.S.R., 1 hour 14:12.36.
2. Heikki Ikola, Finland, 1—15:54.10.
3. Alexander Elisarov, U.S.S.R., 1—16:05.57.
4. Willy Bertin, Italy, 1—16:50.36.
5. A. Tikhonov, U.S.S.R., 1—17:18.33.
6. Esko Sairo, Finland, 1—17:32.84.
7. Lino Jordan, Italy, 1—17:49.83.
8. Sune Adolfsson, Sweden, 1—18:00.56.
9. Tor Svendsberget, Norway, 1—18:10.13.
10. Lars-Goer Arwidson, Sweden, 1—18:34.37.

Men's Single Luge
Standings After 3 Runs

1. Detlef Guenther, E. Ger., 2:25.906.
2. Josef Fendt, W. Ger., 2:26.276.
3. Hans Rinn, E. Ger., 2:26.374.
4. S. Hoelzlwimmer, W. Ger., 2:27.025.
5. Manfred Schmid, Austria, 2:27.158.
6. Anton Winkler, W. Ger., 2:27.168.
7. Hans Winkler, E. Ger., 2:27.245.
8. R. Suisbacher, Austria, 2:27.823.
9. D. Bremse, U.S.S.R., 2:27.915.

Two-Man Men's Bobsled
Standings After 2 Runs

1. Austria II (Sperling-Schwab) 1:52.25.
2. E. Germany II (Nehmer-Germeshausen), 1:52.28.
3. W. Germany I (Zimmerer-Schumann), 1:52.40.
4. W. Germany II (Heibl-Obiwaerter), 1:52.79.
5. Switz. I (Schaerer-Benz), 1:52.96.
6. Austria I (Delle Karth-Koefel), 1:53.28.

Weekend Events

Saturday, Feb. 7

- Single-seat luge, fourth run, men and women.
- Women's five-kilometer cross-country.
- Women's 1,000-meter speed skating.
- Women's Alpine downhill training runs.
- Ski jumping, 70-meter hill.
- Bobsled, two-man, third and fourth runs.
- Ice hockey, three games in Group B.
- Figure skating, pairs, free-style competition.

Sunday, Feb. 8

- Figure skating, men's individual, compulsory figures.
- Men's 15-kilometer cross-country skiing.
- Women's 3,000-meter speed skating.
- Women's Alpine downhill.
- Nordic combined event, men, 70-meter ski jump.
- Ice hockey, three games in Group A.

Soccer Apartheid Probe

ZURICH, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The International Football Federation (FIFA) said yesterday it is sending a special delegation to South Africa in March to investigate apartheid in soccer.

NFL Rams Sign Knox

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (NYT).—Rumors that Chuck Knox would leave the Los Angeles Rams to become coach of another National Football League team were ended yesterday when he signed a five-year contract with the Rams. There will also be mutual options for five more years.

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 1 (Park, Hodge, Schmautz, Forbes, Gibson; MacDonald).
Philadelphia 6, Vancouver 1 (Lonsberry 2, Goodenough, Clarke, Kelly, Barber, Ververgaert).

NBA Results

Thursday's Games

Kansas City 117, Los Angeles 109 (Archibald 29, Lacey 26; Abdul-Jabbar 31, Goodrich 29).
New Orleans 114, Houston 111 (Maravich 35, Kelly 15; Kunnert 29, Newlin 28).
Detroit 111, Atlanta 103 (Eberhard 25, Money 18; Hudson 22, Drew 16).

ABA Results

Thursday's Games

San Antonio 124, New York 116 (Silas 37, Gervin 35; Erving 44, Williamson 34).

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

San Diego 3, Cleveland 2 (Rivers, Wall, Moris; Gruen, Pinder).
Phoenix 5, Edmonton 1 (Houston 2, Boyd, Dean, Hall; Ullman).
Indianapolis 4, Quebec 2 (Karlander 2, Pitchner 2; Tardif, Gallant).
New England 6 Calgary 4 (Rogers 2, Backstrom, Climie, Arndt, Earl; Leiter 2, Tannahill, Morrison).

College Basketball

East

Marquette 78, Manhattan 50.
Marshall 74, Morris Harvey 64.
Providence 78, Niagara 67.
Rutgers 86, W. Virginia 75.
Trenton St. 59, Seton Hall 49.

South

NE Louisiana 88, So. Miss. 72.
VMI 97, Southeastern (DC) 57.
Wash. & Lee 88, Emory & Henry 53.
William & Mary 74, Old Dominion 61.

Midwest

Wichita St. 84, Bradley 71.

Southwest

Lamar 92, Louisiana Tech 66.
SW Louisiana 86, Arkansas St. 84.

West

California 73, Oregon St. 72.
Long Beach St. 68, Santa Barbara 61.
Nevada-Reno 83, Seattle U. 79.
Oregon 72, Stanford 59.
San Diego St. 73, San Jose St. 73.
UCLA 93, Washington 87.
Washington St. 80, USC 72.

Washington Is Upset In College Basketball

NEW YORK, Feb. 6 (UPI).—Ninth-ranked UCLA beat fifth-ranked Washington, 93-87, to take sole possession of first place in the Pacific-8 Conference last night.

Washington was shooting 70 per cent from the floor and led 16-10 when coach Gene Bartow instructed the Bruins, the defending conference champions, to switch to a zone defense.

While the Bruins' defense stratagem stumped the Huskies, UCLA shot an excellent 60 per cent.

Marques Johnson led the scoring with 24 points. Richard Washington added 17 points and a trio of Bruin guards combined for 34.

25. It can't wait.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Art Buchwald

The Working Wife

WASHINGTON.—Although Ms. Marion Javits has resigned from her job as public relations consultant for Iran Air, the question of whether or not a wife should be allowed to work at a job that may conflict with her husband's has not been resolved. It has become a women's lib issue, and some of my best friends who are women's libbers maintain if Jack Javits really cared about his wife he should have resigned from the Senate instead.

Buchwald

This is not the easiest case to strike a blow for women's lib because the big question is not whether Ms. Javits should have quit because her husband was on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but whether she was hired by Ruder and Finn at $67,500 a year for her talent or her connection with her husband.

The problem arises every day in the PR business, which is one of the oldest professions in the world.

For example, the other day a lady applied for a job with Softsoap and Armtwister, one of the leading public relations firms in Washington. Among Softsoap and Armtwister's accounts is the country of Bogeyland, a friendly dictatorship whose main income comes from exporting rings which are used in TV for "ring around the collar" commercials.

"I would like a job," the lady said to the personnel manager.

"Can you type and take shorthand?" the personnel man asked.

"Yes, I can."

"What is your name?"

"Sheila McGillicuddy."

The manager wrote it down. "Any relation to Sen. Hedrick McGillicuddy of the Senate Armed Services Committee?"

"He's my husband."

The manager was flabbergasted. "Just a minute. Don't go away." He returned in 15 minutes. "Mr. Softsoap and Mr. Armtwister want to see you in their office."

Mrs. McGillicuddy was escorted into the plush offices of Mr. Softsoap.

"Please be seated," Softsoap said.

"Take my chair," said Armtwister.

"We understand you want to work for us?"

"Yes, but I'm not very experienced. The children have grown up, and I thought I should do something. I was hoping you might need a receptionist."

"A receptionist?" Softsoap chuckled. "We wouldn't think of making someone with your talent a receptionist."

"You wouldn't?"

"How would you like to be the chief executive in charge of the Bogeyland account?"

"I don't know anything about Bogeyland."

"That's why we want you in charge of the account," Armtwister said. "You could bring a fresh mind to it. You wouldn't be prejudiced because it's a dictatorship with a corrupt government and a President who throws everyone in jail that doesn't agree with him."

"The job pays $75,000 plus a lavish expense account, and a free pass on Bogeyland Airlines," said Armtwister.

"Well, I guess it's better than being a typist."

"Sheila," said Softsoap, "I hope you don't mind us calling you Sheila, this has been our lucky day. We've been looking for someone for months to head up the account, and you seem to have all the qualifications."

"Well, all right," said Mrs. McGillicuddy. "If you think I can do it."

"There isn't a doubt in our minds," said Armtwister. "By the way, before you take the job, we think you should talk it over with your husband."

"Oh, I can't do that."

"Why not?"

"We're getting a divorce. He's going to marry some young chippy in his office."

Softsoap got his composure back first. "You know, on second thought we do need a receptionist more than we do an account executive. Would $200 a week be all right to start with?"

Vatican Official Calls Holy Year A Costly Success

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 6 (UPI).—The 1975 Holy Year was a spiritual success but a financial loss for the Vatican, its organizer said yesterday.

"For the Holy See, the 1975 jubilee was an economic loss, to say the least, of many hundreds of millions of lire [hundreds of thousands of dollars]," the Vatican radio said, quoting Msgr. Antonio Mazza, secretary of the Holy Year Central Committee.

Msgr. Mazza said the Vatican incurred heavy costs to organize special prayer centers and arrange religious ceremonies and chose not to sell religious objects to make up for those expenses.

The Vatican radio said 8.7 million pilgrims, 2.5 million of them non-Italians, came to Rome during Holy Year. This compared with only half a million foreigners in the 1950 Holy Year.

Spelling Out the Law to the Frenchman

PARIS (IHT).—In "Pickwick," the judge asks Sam Weller if his name is spelled with a "W" or a "V."

"That depends on the taste and fancy of the speller, my Lord," Sam replies, confirming Anglo-Saxon frivolity toward language and its muscular right arm, correct spelling.

In France, of course, the word is law. In fact, a law was recently passed that bans certain "franglais" words as if they were wetbacks or instruments of subversion. It is irrelevant that this law will be ignored, as have been rulings that French bread be wrapped before it is sold and that all objects in shop windows bear price tags: It is the principle that counts, and the mere existence of the franglais ruling shows how important the French think their language is.

It is so important that, with the exception of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, no Frenchman apparently manages to speak without error. When François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, published a book not long ago, he was interviewed by a panel of pundits, the most alarming of whom was saved for the last: A grammarian. To Mr. Mitterrand's evident relief, his syntax was for the most part found acceptable.

The same grammarian, Aristide of Le Figaro, was harder on President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, publishing an "Open Letter" in which he listed a handful of howlers and urgently recommended that the President study with close attention Maurice Catel's "Treatise on the Past Participle."

Right now in France there is a raging controversy about possible changes in French spelling—which is not nearly as dotty or perverse as English and American spelling, but which offends because it is illogical and, says one expert, especially incoherent in its attitude to the phonetic sound [ɛ] which variously appears as *faite, faîte, fête, prêtête, estafette*, etc.

Few Frenchmen can write and spell without error or hesitation, writes Jacques Cellard in a section on spelling reforms in the January issue of the educational supplement of Le Monde. "One out of 10? Surely not. One out of a hundred? Unlikely. One out of a thousand? . . ."

Mary Blume

Someone must be to blame, and someone is. According to Mr. Cellard, the French bourgeoisie is the cause of the crisis in spelling (in France, the middle classes are to blame for everything). French spelling, Mr. Cellard maintains, is a monument to middle-class society.

"When the bourgeoisie definitively took over in 1830, it made spelling the keystone of its cultural domination, he writes. "The peerage didn't give a hang for spelling and so the new elite, in reaction, emphasized correct spelling as a concrete sign that history stopped with them."

The only successful spelling reformation was in 1740, before the Revolution, when some 2,000 words such as *estre, forest* and *fenestre* became *être, forêt, fenêtre*. In 1832, good spelling was required by law of all public servants and in 1905 the Académie Française refused to make basic changes in spelling. (The Académie's present *Secrétaire perpétuel* has suggested certain reforms in circumflex and grave and acute accents, in the conjugation of a handful of verbs, and in the use of double consonants in certain nouns).

What makes French spelling a drama for the French is the notorious *dictée*, which all schoolchildren must suffer through.

The *dictée* is a text read aloud by a teacher and written down as correctly as possible by the students. To Mr. Cellard, the *dictée* is a further sign of bourgeois domination, not only because spelling is used to make or break a student's career but also because the text that must be copied down can influence him ideologically and politically: "The reproduction by rote of a chosen sample of opinion is a sort of pledge of allegiance to the Establishment."

The gulf between written and spoken French is dangerously wide, Mr. Cellard maintains, and the problem of reforms in spelling is so significant that changes should only be made in consultation with not only educators but also sociologists, economists, politicians and consumer associations.

French Minister of Education René Haby promises that things will improve. "The teaching of spelling should in no case be dramatic or obsessive," he says. "Not only will the student be called upon to use his memory but also his intelligence, curiosity and taste for games. The use of the dictionary, far from being banned, will be actively encouraged."

The government had better act fast. The Communist party has stated that spelling reforms must be adopted in the shortest possible time, thus reducing the number of failures and their attendant psychological effects not only on the students but on the language as well.

Roland Barthes, the noted specialist in linguistics, goes further still: "It is not the arbitrary nature of our spelling that is shocking, but that this arbitrary nature should be legal.... When spelling is made uniform, sanctioned by the state, in all its complexity and irrationality, an obsessional neurosis reigns. A fault in spelling becomes a sin.

"Reform the rules of spelling? It's been tried periodically. But what is the point of reforming a code—even an improved one—only to legalize it once again and to make it a highly arbitrary instrument of selection?"

Mr. Haby has said, "I hate to take seriously the radical solution which suggests that problems in spelling be resolved by eliminating spelling entirely."

But Barthes has claimed that by the end of this century everyone will have his or her own system of spelling. And to any Frenchman, whether he's passed his *dictée* or not, what that spells is doom.

'The Great Dog Show' Marks Its 100th Birthday in New York

By Walter R. Fletcher

NEW YORK (NYT).—Never had there been a dog show like it in America.

"The Great Dog Show" was the headline in The New York Times on May 9, 1877, describing the first Westminster Kennel Club show. And so it will continue on Monday and Tuesday, when 3,060 dogs of some 130 breeds and varieties from all 50 states and foreign lands gather at Madison Square Garden for the 100th occurrence of what has long been the most prestigious event in the dog world.

Times do not seem to have changed much since that first show, when the "streets were blocked with liveried carriages and the gentlemen who served as ticket-sellers could not make change fast enough to suit the impatience of the throng that was continually clamoring for admittance." In fact, the lead story in The Times that day was headlined, "Municipal Extravagance—How the City's Money Is Wasted."

But times also have confirmed the prestige of Westminster, which is neither the nation's oldest dog show nor the biggest. The first dog show in the United States was believed to have been held for pointers and setters in Chicago in 1874, and several other shows in the country, many in California, are bigger.

Nonetheless, Westminster has an aura about it that lures leading fanciers from all over the world.

The New York Bench Show of Dogs, as the first Westminster was billed, was staged in Gilmore's Garden, also known as the Hippodrome, at Madison Avenue and 23d Street. There were 1,201 entries, some "rigged up with ribbons, mats, cushions, bells and lace collars, in the most dainty style."

Tiffany's has supplied silver trophies for the winners of the big show since the start. On Tuesday night, the owner of the best in show will take home a silver bowl, 13 1/4 inches in diameter and 6 1/2 inches high. Winners of the best in breeds will gain cash prizes of $10 and $5.

But such is the prestige of Westminster that most of the time the best in show is immediately retired, with the happy owner explaining, "We have reached the top, there's no place else to go." If the winner is a male, he will command high stud fees; if a bitch, her puppies will go for a king's ransom.

The Westminster Kennel Club was formed by a small group of sportsmen at the Westminster Hotel at Irving Place and 16th Street here. When they decided to put on a show, they adopted the name of the hotel for their club. The organization, now as then, is restricted to men, and there are no plans to change that exclusivity.

En route to its centennial, Westminster had a few close calls, when its consecutive string—believed unrivaled anywhere in the world—was nearly broken.

In 1969, a blizzard dropped a foot of snow on New York City the day before Westminster and exhibitors had to struggle to reach the garden.

One carried a dog through knee-deep drifts across Seventh Avenue. Puffing in his wake was his octogenarian mother. Why wasn't he carrying his mother instead of the dog? "I'm not showing her," he replied.

PEOPLE: Wartime Tokyo Rose Gets 'Belated Apology'

Iva D'Aquino

Iva Toguri d'Aquino, the Tokyo Rose who taunted American GIs by radio during World War II, was convicted on one count of treason, sentenced to 10 years in prison, fined $10,000 and stripped of her U.S. citizenship in 1949. Now, the 30,000-member Japanese-American Citizens' League in San Francisco has offered Mrs. d'Aquino a "belated apology" and is seeking a pardon and restoration of her citizenship.

"She was pretried by the press and convicted before the trial," charged Masayo Duus, 37, who has been researching the issue for more than three years. "The judge sentenced the legend of Tokyo Rose." Her defenders argue that her broadcasts were little more than diversion for Allied troops fighting in the Pacific. Reportedly, there is a memo prepared by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's legal staff declaring that Mrs. d'Aquino was not the Tokyo Rose of legend and that her activities no more than abstractly qualified as treason.

Mrs. d'Aquino was 25 when she sailed to Japan to care for an ailing aunt. Five months later the attack on Pearl Harbor was launched. Now 59, she lives in Chicago and works in a store selling Japanese curios, books and newspapers.

* * *

Roy Rogers and his wife, Dale Evans, were on hand Thursday night for the world premiere of his first movie in 20 years, "Mackintosh & T.J." The premiere, in Lubbock, Texas, benefited the Ranching Heritage Center at Texas Tech. Rogers told reporters that he was "feeling fine" despite a five-week bout with bronchial pneumonia.

* * *

A nurse who survived last April's crash of a C-5A Galaxy plane carrying orphans out of Saigon is now missing in Guatemala City. Christie Leivermann, 24, is a staff nurse for Friends of Children, a charity organization based in Darien, Conn. Her mother, who lives in Mendota, Minn., said that Miss Leivermann had left for Guatemala in early January and was living in a hotel in one of the poorer sections of the city when the earthquake struck Wednesday.

* * *

Bette Midler is the Hasting Pudding Theatrical Club's woman of the year. She will be honored by the Harvard club on Feb. 17. Other winners have been Valerie Harper, Faye Dunaway, Liza Minnelli, Carol Channing, Shirley MacLaine, Carol Burnett and Katharine Hepburn.

* * *

Twenty-two Swedish cultural leaders have accused police and public prosecutors of using "deeply insulting" tactics against director Ingmar Bergman, 57, who has been charged with tax violations. In a public statement, writer Astrid Lindgren, ... Weiss and Lars Gyllensten, ... others, declared that in ... man's case "it is obviou... the authorities have ch... method that is deeply in... and personally devastating ... person involved." Bergm... hospitalized Tuesday, rep... because of a nervous brea...

* * *

Nancy Kissinger, 41, ... Massachusetts General H... in Boston Friday for "... abdominal surgery," accor... a State Department ann... ment.

Former U.S. First Lady ... Eisenhower ended her fift... of hospitalization for a vi... fection Thursday. A spo... for Walter Reed Army H... said that Mrs. Eisenhow... was in satisfactory condit...

* * *

Paul Robeson left thre... ters of his $150,000 estate... son, Paul Robeson jr. of ... lyn, and the rest to a ... Marion Forsythe, with wh... lived in Philadelphia. T... of the singer, who died last... at age 77, was entered for ... Tuesday in Manhattan Su... Court.

* * *

When Dr. Samuel Jones ... into his office in Cam... Pa., the other day, th... had been ransacked. But ... had been stolen. He found ... in his typewriter: "We co... find a damn thing to stea... for the mess. Your frienc... hood."

* * *

Egil Krogh jr., head ... White House "plumbers" du... Watergate scandal, has ... an executive of a San F... ice-cream company. He ... coordinator of home of... ministration and franchi... services for Swense... Cream Co.

—SAMUEL JUS...

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES, FEB. 7, 1976

DSF53BA | GJS52AA | PBP01CD
ESW02VW | GPR54DA | TFK02QR

MESSAGES, FEB. 6, 1976

CPJ01CV | GSK52BH | MBO01ER
DOK51AF | JJQ51EG | TGH51TQ
EBS02GM | JTL53AB

The above are coded messages from home for subscribing travelers off itinerary in Europe. For details: America Calling, Pompton Lakes, N.J. 07442.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

BALE—Dame 45 ans, divorcée, 2 enfants, gaie, bonne éducation, désire correspondre avec Monsieur bonne situation. Ecrire sous chiffre 60.316, Publicitas, 77 Engelgasse, CH-4010 BALE.

GREAT AMERICAN DISASTER BAR is now open! Happy hour, 6-8 p.m., 7 days a week. Mixed drinks & all cocktails, Fr. 6. 63 Rue de Ponthieu, Paris 8th.

SOS Help Paris Telephone Crisis Line. Meeting for volunteers Tuesday, February 10th, 7:30-9 p.m., 5 Rue Laborde, 5th floor.

Alcoholics Anonymous meets Mon., Wed., Thur., 8:30; Sat., Sun. 5 p.m. American Church, 325.75.00.

FRENCHMAN SEEKS U.S. GIRL for conversation. Paris: 704.96.67.

PERSONALS

DEAREST LYDIA: Today seems to be the date of your birth so watch your pastries and watch your girth. Happy birthday. Love, El Tortilla.

CONGRATULATIONS, BARBS. Happy 20th. Sendiherra og fru.

SERVICES

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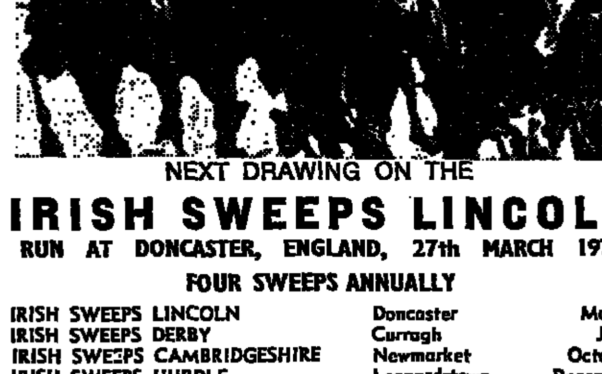
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